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THE WAR.

Reported Capitulation of the Metz Army and Garrison.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men Surrender.

A Rumored Basis of Peace on Bazaine's Terms.

PRUSSIANS ORDERED TO PARIS.

Russian Attitude in the Peace Negotiations.

Terms Submitted by the Neutral Powers.

The General Military Situation Unchanged.

METZ.

Capitulation of Bazaine Announced by King William—The Army and Garrison Lay Down their Arms—No Knowledge of the Surrender in London or Tours.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The King telegraphs to the Queen today:

"This morning BAZAINE and Metz capitulated. One hundred and fifty thousand prisoners, including 20,000 sick and wounded, army and garrison, laid down their arms this afternoon—one of the most important events of the war. Providence be thanked."

NO NEWS OF IT IN TOURS.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—An officer, one of a party of five who escaped from Metz, has arrived here, and makes the following statement: He and four others left the fortress in disguise; he alone succeeded in reaching Tours. Marshal BAZAINE was well, and his troops were in good condition. The supply of provisions was ample, and could be made to last many weeks. BAZAINE had 85,000 troops, rank and file. The sorties made had been much more successful than the Prussian or English reports acknowledged. The captures and losses of the French had been vastly misstated by the published accounts. There had been no disorders in the city.

NOTHING KNOWN IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The news from Metz is interesting and important. Rumors had again been current in the Prussian Army investing that city, that Marshal BAZAINE was dead, but they are now proved to be false. The activity of the garrison had greatly increased lately, and the Prussians have been compelled to destroy the bridge at Ars-sur-Moselle as a precautionary measure. The French make vigorous sorties whenever they see the slightest opportunity for an advantage. They have also reopened an artillery fire on the besiegers from the right bank of the Moselle, whereby the little villages of Grigny and Coincy, which gave the Prussians shelter, have been utterly destroyed. The Prussians are persevering in their starvation policy at Paris and Metz. All fugitives from those cities are rigorously turned back.

Further Particulars of the Reported Surrender—A Protest by the Commander of the Garrison—The Story Doubted in Belgium—The Interests of Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The recent negotiations between the camp of Marshal BAZAINE, the Prussian head-quarters at Versailles, and the Empress EUGENIE at Chiselhurst, have received a striking commentary today in the reported surrender of Marshal BAZAINE. A special correspondent at Ostend telegraphs a statement received from Mercy-le-Haut, in the arrondissement of Briecy, and Department of the Moselle, to the effect that upon receiving a formal declaration signed by the Empress Eugenie, that she wrs unwilling to sign a treaty involving a cession of French territory, or to be a party to any scheme involving the probable outbreak of a civil war in France, Marshal BAZAINE exclaimed that he would take all necessary responsibilities himself. This was on Wednesday night. Marshal BAZAINE immediately sent a parlementaire through his lines to Prince FREDERIC CHARLES at Pont-à-Moussou. The Prince came up during the night to the Chateau de Frescoty, where this morning early the stipulations were signed for the surrender of the army of Marshal BAZAINE and the Fortress of Metz.

A PROTEST.

The report adds that Gen. DE COFFNIERES, commandant of the garrison of Metz, entered a written protest against the surrender, declaring that he was abundantly able to protract the defense in the Winter; that the recent defeats of the Germans had made it practically impossible for them to imperil the possession of the place, and that provisions were in abundance both for the army and the population. Since the 15th October the inhabitants had received daily rations of 400 grammes of bread for the adults, 200 grammes of bread for children and 100 grammes of bread for infants. In spite of all this particularity, the special at Ostend telegraphs that the Belgians do not believe in the surrender of BAZAINE or of the City of Metz. The story is confirmed from Berlin, but not a word has been heard at Ostend on the subject from Namur, which is in direct communication with Nézières.

THE ARMY BEFORE METZ.

A correspondent at Ostend sends the following as the latest authentic statement of the condition of the German Army before Metz: "The Ninth German Army Corps, and especially the division of the East Prussian Landwehr, under Gen. KEEMER, suffered tremendously in the defeat of the forces upon the Mozelle by BAZAINE on the 15th. Sickness has also made great ravages in their ranks, and the total loss of the army of Prince FREDERIC CHARLES from the beginning of the siege to date, is estimated at 45,000 men by battle and disease. The army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES consisted, on the 20th of October, of the First, Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Army Corps, with two divisions of Landwehr attached to the Ninth Army Corps, making a total of 160,000 men, the artillery and cavalry included. Should Prince FREDERIC CHARLES now be able to move westward to the relief of the forces before Paris, he will probably be able to bring up those forces to an effective of nearly or quite 300,000 men.

THE EFFECT ON THE PEACE QUESTION.

We have Berlin reports to-night of the surrender of BAZAINE. It is stated here that his surrender has been made upon a full understanding with the Prussian Government that the occupation of Metz and Strasbourg shall be accepted as an adequate basis for withdrawing the German Armies from France and concluding a peace. The Republicans in London loudly proclaim that the Marshal is a traitor; that he concerted his action with Prince NAPOLEON, the Empress and King WILLIAM, and that the Government at Paris and Tours will repudiate any peace prepared or signed by him.

Supplies Out—Bazaine's Army Deserting in Groups—A Grand Outbreak Toward Gravelotte—Prussians Leaving for Metz.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A special correspondent before Metz telegraphs on the 26th: Five days ago Gen. COFFINIERS, the commandant of the city and fortress of Metz, informed Marshal BAZAINE, commanding the army encamped outside, that he could supply no more provisions and that they must shift for themselves. Thereupon BAZAINE ordered his outposts to cease firing on the Prussian pickets, and tetally allowed his men to desert in groups of a dozen or two, who are accepted by the Prussian outposts as prisoners. Larger bodies were refused. On the afternoon of the 24th trustworthy information came from Metz by a civilian spy that an outbreak *en mases* would be made during the night toward Gravelotte, as BAZAINE's offers to capitulate with his army alone had been repeatedly peremptorily refused; the outbreak to be made without hope of having any portion of the organized troops, but simply to enable these superfluous mouths to get behind the German lines, and force the Germans to take them prisoners, whereby the fortress might hold out a little longer with a small garrison; but at 7 o'clock in the evening BAZAINE had succeeded in convincing Gen. COFFINIERES that the inevitable bloodshed consequent on such an attempt would be too dear a price to be paid for a few days' prolongation of resistance.

INTENTION TO CAPITULATE.

A messenger was sent to Prince FREDERICK CHARLES intimating the intention in the fortress to capitulate.

This was the first proposition ever made including the fortress and outside army. Accordingly at midnight the Prussian troops which had been massed silently toward Gravellotte, received orders to retire to their camps.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

At 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Gen. CHANGARNIER arrived, and spent an hour with the Prince, and departed much disturbed, excusing some absent-mindedness of his own, saying, "No wonder the Prince was so severe." By the arrangements of this meeting Gen. STIEHLE, Col. VON HERZANIG, Chief of Staff, and the Quartermaster-General of the Prince's army rode to Fescay Chateau, three miles south of Metz, just within the Prussian lines, whither the two French commanders, with HUMBERT, second in command of the fortress, had been brought by a Prussian field postchaise. The meeting lasted from 6 to 7 in the evening, and resulted only at parting in an agreement that the disputed points should be discussed again today.

PRUSSIANS LEAVING FOR PARIS.

Matters however were so far advanced that the Second Corps received orders to march for Paris yesterday noon and started early in the evening. Other troops concentrated at the nearest attainable points to Metz last night to prevent a desertion *en masse*, BAZAINE's last means of prolonging negotiations. All the way from Mars-la-Tour to Courcelles, and from Joiey to Mézierès, all the village quarters were lit up and all the bivouac fires burning. At 2 o'clock this morning masses covered the roads and fields. No disturbance occurred; none of the troops suspected the truth.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Negotiations of Neutrals for an Armistice—Attitude of Russia—The Neutral Terms—M. Thiers and the Prussian Safe Conduct—Peace Conference at Versailles.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—The following summary of the negotiations on the part of the neutral Powers of Europe for an armistice, is published here from an authentic source. After reciting the determination of the neutrals to seize the first opportunity for mediation that presents itself, the document proceeds:

Russia, on JULES FAVRE's visit to the Prussian head-quarters, believed that the long-looked for opportunity had arrived. At this moment the reception of a Prussian note on the subject of the probable early starvation of Paris caused a change in the idea of the neutrals. When, however, they pressed the subject of mediation again, Russia held back, on the ground that mediation unsupported by force, would be worthless. The conditions of peace must be left exclusively to the belligerents. The course was still possible to convoke the National Assembly, which alone was competent to decide the question of peace or war. In view of these considerations, it was England that proposed the armistice, and in this she was supported by all the neutral Powers.

TERMS PROPOSED BY NEUTRALS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Manchester *Guardian* of today gives the following terms of peace, which were proposed by England, Russia and Austria: First, no cession of territory; second, the fortifications of Metz and Strasbourg to be razed; third, France to pay 200,000,000 francs indemnity. The neutrals are to guarantee peace.

NO ANSWER YET.

The English Government is still (noon) without a reply from the Prussian authorities to the request for a safe conduct for M. THIERS, in order to enable him to enter Paris. England accepts this delay as an indisposition on the part of Prussia to grant an armistice.

M. THIERS' SAFE CONDUCT.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—It is announced here today that the Prussians have at last consented to offer M. THIERS a safe conduct to Versailles, but no further. M. THIERS has refused to avail himself of this, as he must first confer with the Government at Paris. Thus far no safe conduct has been forwarded from the Prussian head-quarters. It is asserted here that Prussia's disinclination in this respect proceeds from her fear of having the Parisians informed of the true state of affairs elsewhere in France. The Prussians have thus far taken extraordinary pains to conceal from the beleaguered city the capacity of France for resistance. From all parts of the city there comes but one expression—the hope that the Government will accept no humiliating conditions as the price of peace. The journals of this city are unanimous that the only hope for fair terms lies in the indefinite prosecution of the war.

LATER.—The Russian Minister at Tours has received a dispatch from Versailles assuring him that a safe conduct will be granted to M. THIERS, and that the King of Prussia shows a desire to accept the mediation of the neutral Powers.

FEELING IN THE VOSGES.

The inhabitants of the Departments of Jura and Vosges have forwarded a petition to the Government authorities here against the acceptance of any peace, which is based on the surrender of an inch of French territory.

A PEACE CONFERENCE.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—Should a peace conference assemble at Versailles, Minister SAGASTA will be sent thither to represent Spain.

THEIRS AOD LORD LYONS.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—The journals here announce that a long interview occurred, yesterday, between Lord LYONS and M. THIERS.

AFFAIRS AT TOURS.

Aiders and Comforters of the Enemy to be Punished—A Mail to Paris—The Blockade to be Broken—Algiers a Part of France—Success of the Loan—Fighting Reported at Orleans.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—The newly-appointed *Directeur de la Surete Publique* has issued a circular address to the Prefects of the several Departments announcing that such parties who furnish provisions for the enemy willingly and with the hope of gain, are to be tried by Court-martial as traitors. M. GAMBETTA has also notified the Prefects that they must impress upon the Mayors of the various towns in their Departments the imperative duty of defending every town. Those who fail to do so will be dismissed, and the towns themselves officially denounced.

A MAIL TO PARIS.

The *Moniteur* today announces that persons who are desirous to send letters to Paris may send them to the Prefecture at Tours. The Administration will forward them, "as it is determined to break the blockade which the enemy is endeavoring to establish."

ALGIERS CONSOLIDATED.

An official decree is published today relative to the French Colony of Algiers in Africa. The colony is divided into three departments—Algiers, Oran and Constantine. The offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Algeria are suppressed, and a new government instituted under Prefects and a civil Governor-General, who will be allowed to choose two deputies. M. HENRI DIDIER is appointed Governor-General with a salary of 50,000 francs. Gen. LALLEMAND is also appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The natives and Jews now there are decreed citizens of France.

A RECALL.

M. SEWARD, the French Ambassador to Italy, has been recalled to this city.

THE LOAN.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—The loan which the Government announced yesterday is guaranteed by J. S. MORGAN & CO., of London. Many shares were subscribed for here today. The success of this financial measure increases the confidence in the Government here.

MARSEILLES.

At Marseilles affairs are more orderly. The journals that were suppressed in that city have been allowed to reappear, by order of M. GAMBETTA. The Civic Guard is less unruly, and the authorities and citizens apparently pay little regard to it.

NO NEWS FROM PARIS—MATTERS AT ORLEANS.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—No news has been received from Paris today. It is rumored that fighting is going on near Orleans. There has been a great movement of troops here today. The railways are wholly engaged with their transportation, and are closed to the public. Information from Orleans says that all the shops and stores are closed and the streets deserted by the inhabitants. The women almost universally appear in mourning. The Prussian officers endeavor to dispel the gloom, ineffectually.

Possible Early Removal of the Government—War News Through a Reecolored Medium.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—There is no doubt that the French Provisional Government will soon be obliged to leave Tours. Arrangements are now making for transferring the national head-quarters to Clermont, in the Department of Puy de Dome.

WAR NEWS IN TOURS.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—In the east the Prussian Army has been suddenly and decisively stopped. Their march upon Lyons has been checked by the victories of the French under GARIBALDI. The latter, ever since he took command, has acted vigorously, taken many prisoners and cannon and accomplished the object for which he set forth. The weather continues unfavorable for military movements. For several days the rain has fallen steadily, and most of the time high winds prevailed. This has been especially the case in the north of France. The Prussians in Normandy and in the Vosges find it extremely difficult to move their artillery. It is remarked that the more difficulties the Prussians are compeled to encounter the more inhumanly they treat the French inhabitants—needlessly destroying farming utensils, looms and manufactories, tearing down dwellings, killing horses and cattle, and destroying the food they cannot eat or carry away. The Francs-Tireurs take advantage of this bad weather to inflict severe losses on the enemy. The Mayor of Montdidier has been dismissed from his office for cowardice. The Prussians at Dreux have levied a tax of 50,000 francs on the people. Streny, in Eure et Loire, has also been occupied by the enemy. Wagons under the charge of the soldiers have gone through the streets of this city, today, collecting supplies of all kinds for the inhabitants of Chateaudun, whose houses were burned by the Prussians. Subscriptions have also been opened in their behalf.

VARIOUS MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Bourbaki and Keratry in the North—The War Moving Westward—Garibaldi in the East—Fighting on the Loire.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—No news has been received of military movements in the North, where Gen. BOURBAKI is preparing to receive the enemy. M. KERATRY has ordered all the Mobiles in the province of Brittany to concentrate at Mans, in order to oppose the progress of the Prussians, who seem to be moving in that direction. It is understood that when the troops are collected there, as contemplated, Mr. KERATRY will organise them himself for offensive warfare. Many regular troops will also be incorporated in this army. He has already issued a stirring proclamation to the Mobiles, promising that they shall have the best weapons and be well supplied with cannon and *mitrailleuses*. They are to be submitted to the strictest discipline. Unwilling hearts must remain away. Let only the true Brittons come, whose willing cry shall be "God and the country."

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Prussians investing Verdun recently sent a communication to the Mayor of the town, demanding its surrender. The Mayor indignantly refused, inviting the Prussians, if they thought the town was to become an easy prey, to come forward and take it.

LILLE, Oct. 24, via TOURS, Oct. 27.—St. Quentin has been evacuated. Amiens has not yet been attacked. The Prussians retreated suddenly without commencing hostilities, and are now concentrating near Laon. The siege of La Ferte has also been abandoned. A large portion of the army of the Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN is moving hastily toward Paris.

ROUEN, Oct. 26.—The enemy on leaving Gisors attacked Longchamps with 900 men and four mortars. They were beaten off by the Franc-Tireus and other troops.

THE EAST—GARIBALDI'S OPERATIONS.

TROYES, Oct. 26.—Nogent was evacuated by the Prussians last night. Before leaving they fired the town in several places. Gen. GARIBALDI is still at Dale, where, notwithstanding his indisposition, he personally superintends the organization of the free forces. He has collected a strong force, and which is subjected to the most stringent discipline. Several sharp engagements have occurred with considerable losses on both sides.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—Dispatches from Lyons report a decided halt in the advance of the Prussians in the Eastern Department. The French forces there have taken over 300 prisoners.

THE WAR MOVING WEST.

Reports from Le Mans indicate that the enemy are advancing on that place, and measures have been taken to check them.

[Le Mans is situated on the Sarthe, and is the Capital of the Department of Sarthe. It is on the railroad leading north and west from Tours, about forty miles from that city. This is the most western point yet threatened by the Germans, and it is about one hundred miles southwest of Paris. It contains a population of about 25,000, but is not fortified.]

NONANCOURT, Oct. 25, via TOURS, Oct. 27.—The Prussians are at Dreux, in the Department of Eure et Loire, with 12,000 men and much artillery. They are pillaging the shops there. They have also occupied St. Remy Suravre.

ON THE LOIRE.

BLOS, Oct. 26.—A strong column of the enemy's cavalry and infantry attacked a French reconnoitering party on the left bank of the Loire, yesterday, but were handsomely repulsed after a short engagement.

VENDOME, Oct. 26.—It is said there are still 2,000 Prussians in Chateaudun, 500 of which are cavalry. They also have two cannon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recognition of the Republic by Greece—Royal Visitors to the Exile of Chiselhurst—The British in Paris—Mazzini En Route to France—German Ships Burned.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Greece has recognized the French Republic....The iron foundaries and dock-yards of Marseilles are wholly devoted to the manufacture of cannon and *mitrailleuse*. All other work, including ship-building, has been suspended....Volunteers for the French Army have arrived from Martinique. The garrison of Toulon has been sent into the field, the National Guard taking its place....M. SCHNEIDER, President of the last Corps Legislatif, in a letter to M. LOURIER, the Financial Agent of France, declares that the national debt must be held sacred by every Frenchman....The Prince and Princess of WALES are visiting the Empress EUGENIE at Chiselhurst. Among the persons lately arrested at Versailles by the Prussians was M. LE SOURD, formerly Secretary of the French Legation at Berlin. It was he who delivered to the Prussian Government the French declaration of the war. He was regarded as a prisoner of war, and was sent to Mayence. Prince NAPOLEON, who is in this city, has written a long communication to the London journals, which appears this morning, contradicting the charges recently made by the *Daily News*, impugning his loyalty to the Emperor and Empress. He denies having seen either Gen. BOURBAKI or Gen. BOYER, who came to England on a mission from Marshal BAZAINE to the Empress. He says he repeated personally to the Empress the expression of his devotion and fidelity.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—The English at Paris are under the protection of Mr. WASHBURNE, as the British Chargé d'Affaires has not recognized the Republican Government and has no authority to act....It is reported that MAZZINI, the noted Italian Republican leader, has left Italy and is now on his way to Tours.

SHIELDS, England, Oct. 27.—It is reported here on the best authority that two German ships, which were recently captured by French cruisers in the English Channel, have been burned about one hundred miles east of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PEACE OR WAR.

The Primal Responsibility of the French People Defined.

The French *Journal Officiel* of Oct. 5 prints in full the replies of the Prefects of the eighty-eight Departments of France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, when that official consulted them, on July 6, as to the sentiment of their constituents in relation to war. Summing them up, the *Journal des Débats* declares that the spirit of the most bellicose letters is one of adherence to the patriotic sentiments expressed in the Legislature, of a resolve not to suffer any offense to the nation's honor, and of a determination to make war if war is called for by the dignity and security of the country. But it decides that neither enthusiasm for nor any inclination toward war is apparent in any one of the communications. Extracts follow. "As for the country-folk," says the Prefect of Ain, "the occupations, or rather the preoccupations, of the harvesting season engross their attention. The news of this grave incident will reach them but slowly. But great as their desire for peace may be, and much though they may need it, I am sure they will follow the current of opinion and prove themselves equal to the emergency." The Prefect of Aube remarks: "War is not wished for, nor is it feared." The Prefect of Hautes Alpes prudently asserts that—"the people will only express their views on being advised as to the taking of a decisive resolve." The Prefect of Doubs offers advice. In his thought, "experience has often proven,—notably in the case of the Luxembourg affair,—that the national susceptibility was easily awakened, but that a pacific reaction follows close upon the awakening when hesitancy and diplomatic negotiations are prolonged." "It is hoped" the Prefect of Creuse timidly writes, "that the country will not be compelled to come to this extremity." The Prefect of Nièvre avoids the question: "The sole preoccupation of the country-people at present is the drouth." The Prefect of Loire Inférieure reports that "public opinion applauds the attitude of the Cabinet as the one best suited for the attainment of a peaceable solution of the Franco-Spanish difficulty." The representative of Var "cannot affirm that a war, under present circumstances, would be popular; confidence in the government, in the Emperor, and the firm desire to follow it wherever it leads the country are, however, the predominating feelings." The Prefect of Ariège writes: "This news, given amid profound tranquillity, has caused much emotion. It is wished that all efforts be made to render the maintenance of peace possible." From [illegible] comes the announcement that "war would be a new calamity to add to the diseases of the vine and of silk-worms, and to the drouth." Somme, Orne, Oise affirm that the country desires peace. "At bottom peace is wanted, but it is hoped that the firmness of the administration will contribute toward the maintenance of peace." From Moselle, so cruelly tried, is heard the cry, "the people do certainly not wish for war, and they desire peace." The Prefect of Vaucluse boldly avers "the people fear war, and apprehend that the Emperor will allow himself to be too easily drawn into it." Finally, the Prefect of Nord writes: "The Emperor and the Government can make peace or war, as they will. By all its interests, the Department desires peace; but if it must be so, if honor and security exact it, it will be resigned to the alternative." Thus much, adds in substance the *Débats*, for the *vox populi*.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Wreck of the Cambria—The Missing Boats Found, Empty—No Trace of Passengers or Crew—Heavy Weather at Sea—Spain, Holland, Hungary.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The four missing boats of the *Cambria* were found empty today on the Giant's Causeway, Ireland. No trace of the passengers or crew has been discovered. The stern of the wrecked steamer *Cambria* has drifted ashore at Islay, Scotland. So far as is known here there is but one survivor of the disaster—MCGATLIN. The *Clifton*, from an English port for Prince Edward's Island, has returned, and will discharge cargo. The *Forganhall*, Capt. LIDDELL, from Quebec Sept. 20, for Greenock, had heavy weather off the north coast of Ireland, and was compelled to throw her deck-load overboard. The *Nathaniel*, Capt. JACOBSON, which sailed from Quebec Sept. 5, for West Hartlepool, was abandoned at sea. The bark *Adept*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool yesterday. She reports having experienced the recent gale and sustained serious damage. The *Maravilla*, from Swansea, for Valparaiso, has put into Falmouth damaged. She had experienced heavy weather, lost sails, &c., and the crew had become mutinous, refusing to proceed in her....It is reported that England, Prussia and Italy have acquiesced in the candidacy of AOSTA for the Spanish Crown.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 27.—The early resignation of VON LUNBURG, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is announced today. The Baron GERICKE DE HERWYNEN, new Minister to Belgium, is spoken of as likely to succeed to the office.

PESTH, Oct. 27.—The budget just presented shows a surplus of nine and a half millions for 1869. The deficit for 1870 is proportionably reduced. That for 1871 is estimated at one hundred and thirteen millions.

The Spanish Cortes to Meet To-morrow—Spain and the South American Republics—More of the Throne Question—Racing at Liverpool.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—The members of the majority in the Cortes have passed a resolution for the assembling of that body on the 29th inst. The meeting of the Plenipotentiaries of Spain and the South American Governments is officially announced to take place at Washington on Saturday next.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Foreign Ministers at Madrid have been advised by the Spanish Government of the nomination of the Duke of AOSTA as a candidate for the throne of Spain, and have communicated the intelligence to their respective capitals. The Duke of AOSTA has signified his acceptance of the Crown in case of his election, and the approval thereof by the Great Powers. It is certain that Prussia and England have committed themselves in his favor....The Liverpool Autumn Cup of 200 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 15 sovereigns forfeit, will be run for on the 11th of November. The betting now stands 1,000 to 60 against *Helvais* and 20 to 1 against *Flibustier*.

CHINA.

Failure of a Shanghai Firm—American Interests Involved.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Late advices from Shanghai announce the failure of OVERWEG & CO., in that city. They were interested in American trade.

THE FISHERIES.

Return of the United States Squadron from the Banks—Report of the Senior Officer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The United States steamers *Nipsic*, *Frolic* and *Guard*, which were dispatched to the New Dominion Fishing Grounds, have now left them, the season being over. Capt. HENRY WILSON, commanding the *Frolic*, and the senior officer of the squadron, reported to the Secretary of the Navy today. He says that about five American vessels were seized for violation of law, being engaged in fishing within the prohibited limits. At one time there were eleven British ships-of-war in the vicinity of the grounds; some from the West Indies, which came in to refit, or for supplies. Nothing of an unpleasant character occurred between the commanders of the vessels of the two countries, and all their intercourse was in a friendly spirit. The catch was not so favorable as that of former seasons, although some of the American fishermen did well.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Operations for the Past Fiscal Year—Largely Increased Receipts for Stamps—Other Details.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The following is from the summary of operations of the Post-office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last:

STAMPS.

Stamps and stamped envelopes and wrappers sold during the year by Postmasters amounted to $16,581,000, being an increase over the previous year of $1,409,000.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

There were in the service of the Department on the 30th of June, 7,295 contractors for the transportation of mails; of mail-routes in operation, there are 8,861, aggregating in length, 231,232 miles; in annual transportation, 97,924,996 miles; and in annual cost, $10,884,653. Adding the compensation of railway post-office clerks, route agents, local agents, mail messengers, mail-route messengers, and baggage-masters in charge of registered packages, amounting to $1,470,890, the annual aggregate cost was $12,355,543, being an increase over the preceding year in length of routes, 7,301 miles; on annual transportation, 6,301,593; and in cost, $478,152. Adding the increased cost for railway post-office clerks and agents, $195,663, making a total increase of cost of $673,815.

MONEY ORDERS.

Two thousand and seventy-six Money Order Offices are in operation. The orders issued represented $34,054,000, being more than $9,000,000 over the previous year. The number of orders paid represented $34,000,000, being an increase over last year of $9,500,000. After paying expenses there was a net profit of $90,000.

POST-OFFICES.

The number of Post-offices in the United States, June 30, 1870, was 28,492; number of Post-offices established during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, 2,359; number of Post-offices discontinued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, 962: increase of Post-offices, 1,397.

POSTMASTERS.

Number of Postmasters subject to appointment by the President, 1,093; number of cases acted upon during the year, 9,553; number of appointments for resignations of Postmasters during the year, 4,105; number of appointments on removals of Postmasters during the year, 1,449; number of appointments on deaths of Postmasters during the year, 293.

LETTERS.

Whole number of domestic letters originating in the United States received, 3,932,045; increase over previous year, 4.58 per cent. Letters originating in foreign countries and addressed to places in the United States, 220,415; increase over previous year, 14.09 per cent. Letters with inclosures of money, 45,315—$98,661; restored to owner, 38,606—$82,175. Letters with inclosures of drafts or checks, &c., 17,360—$3,075,545; restored to owners, 16,868—$2,963,400. Letters and packages inclosing jewelry, books, &c., 6,921; restored to owners, 4,740. Letters containing photographs, receipts, &c., 110,920; restored to owners, 100,015.

A Pittsburg Gang of Desperadoes and Burglars—Arrest of One of Them.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.—In August last, JOSEPH MCINTYRE, a broker in this city, was attacked while entering his house, in Lawrenceville, at night, by two men who fired and attempted to kill him. Mr. MCINTYRE having been attacked in the same manner, in March last, was prepared for the assault, and wounded one of the parties. Detectives have arrested AMOS MAITLAND, nephew of MCINTYRE, as one of the parties, and have traced a number of burglaries to him, and connected him with a gang of desperadoes who have committed several similar outrages in this city.

THE SOUTH.

Conviction of Ex-Mayor Cahoon, of Richmond, of a Forgery—Sentence Four Years in State's Prison.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27.—In the City Court, this morning, Ex-Mayor GEORGE CAHOON was convicted of uttering a forgery, and his punishment assessed at four years in the State's Prison. The case was one in which the prisoner, with others, had by a forged note defrauded the State of $7,000, the value of an escheated estate. CAHOON was appointed to the position of Mayor by Gen. SCHOFIELD three years ago. He was a candidate for the same office at the municipal election. His counsel will ask for a new trial. There was much excitement in the Court-room when the verdict was announced.

The Agricultural Congress in Augusta, Ga.—Election of a President.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 27.—Hon. H. V. JOHNSON was today elected President of the Agricultural Congress. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The name is to be the Agricultural Congress; each State to be represented, and be entitled to one Vice-President. The place for holding the annual meeting is to be selected by a two-thirds vote. The object of the Congress is the advancement of agricultural arts and husbandary. The Congress is still in session.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Collision on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad—Three Persons Killed and Twelve Injured—Cars Rolled Over in Maine.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The express train which left here Tuesday evening, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, ran through an open switch at midnight, and collided with a coal train on the side track, four miles this side of Shoals Station. The fireman of the express train, and a woman and girl in the first passenger car, whose names are unknown, were killed, and about a dozen persons injured, none seriously. Both locomotives were badly smashed. The tender of the passenger train was forced into the baggage car, and the smoking and first passenger cars were telescoped about half the length of the cars. Assistance was obtained as soon as possible, and everything done to relieve the wounded. The bodies of the woman and girl were left at Shoals Station.

BATH, Me., Oct. 27.—An accident occurred this afternoon on the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, near Thompson Brook, East Brunswick. An empty platform car attached to the tender of a passenger train was thrown from the track down a steep embankment, taking with it the baggage cars, and throwing the rear end of the forward passenger car from the track, and tipping the rear passenger car over on its side. The conductor, at the moment of the accident, sprang to the break, and was afterward found dead beneath the car. No persons in the passenger cars were much injured. The following persons were in the baggage car: GEO. A. CRAWFORD, conductor, instantly killed; Capt. E. C. MCLOON, Bath, badly cut about the head, but it is hoped not fatally; JOHN COSTIGAN, Bath, scalp wound, not serious; HUGH L. TIBBETTS, three fingers cut off and shoulder bruised; GILBERT P. POWERS, scalp wounds and leg bruises; COLMAN FLAGHERTY, Bath, thigh and knee badly bruised; JAMES E. RIGGS, express messenger, Bath, scalp wounds, teeth knocked in, and side bruised; Mrs. R. D. BLINN, Wiscasset, slightly bruised; a daughter of WM. PLUMMER, Damariscotta, slightly bruised; SOLON CAHALL, brakeman, wounded on the head.

The Gas Wells of Erie—The City Lighted from Them.

ERIE, Penn., Oct. 27.—This city was lighted, last night and to-night, by natural gas obtained by the Erie Gas Company from a well sunk near their works. Thirteen gas wells are now in successful operation in various parts of the city. They are used mostly to furnish fuel and light to manufacturers. The gas is found at an average depth of 550 feet, and the average yield per well per day is upward of 20,000 cubic feet. It requires no purifying, and is being rapidly introduced into private houses. Thus far every well put down has proved a success.

Destructive Fire at Tunkhannock, Penn.—Loss, $100,000.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 27.—An extensive fire occurred at Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, this morning, which destroyed some twenty buildings, including the Hufford Hotel, RENSHAW's, BILLINGS & PHILLIPS', and RHOAD's stores, also many of the principal business houses of the town. The amount of the loss is estimated at $100,000. The cause of the fire, which started in the stables of the hotel, is not stated.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—In the Superior Court Criminal Term, today, ALBERT MORGAN, editor of the *Sunday Express*, was convicted of libel on State Constable CHAUNCEY DEAN. The case will go to the Supreme Court on exceptions.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—A switch-engine on the Hudson River Railroad ran over and killed Mrs. ELIZABETH MITCHELL, at Greenbush, this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 27.—W. C. SCHUYLER, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., was either murdered or accidentally drowned a few days since. His body has been recovered....Heavy rains prevail in the southern portion of the State....Ten inches of snow fell in Virginia City, Nevada, yesterday.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 27.—Probably the largest sale of timber lands ever made in this State was at auction today by the executors of the late Hon. RUFUS DWINEL. One hundred and sixty thousand acres were sold at an amount of $260,000. The prices ranged from $1 22½ to $3 06 per acre.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 27.—The weather is very cold, and it is raining heavily to-night. There was a snow-storm at Dover yesterday.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 27.—There is no clue yet to the robbers of the First National Bank of Grafton. Suspicion attaches to five men, apparently Englishmen, who were seen about this city a few days ago, but nothing definite has been ascertained....The Police have not been successful in finding DORAN, who murdered WESTWELL Sunday night.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—ROBERT A. MURRAY filed a petition in the Circuit Court, today, for $15,000 damages against JOHN HATTON, for the seduction of his daughter, a blind and simple-minded girl.

The Panama Cable Expedition.

Sir CHARLES BRIGHT arrived at Panama on Her Majesty's steam-ship *Vestal*, Oct. 16. The steamer *Dacia* arrived on the 18th. A reception will be given at Aspinwall, to be followed by a banquet and ball at Panama. The expedition will sail about the 26th inst.

National Temperance Society.

The National Temperance Society gathered a pretty good house at Cooper Institute, last night, to hear the inimitable JOHN B. GOUGH lecture on temperance. There were a few hundreds gathered about Union-square that the lecturer intimated his remarks might be more effective with than his audience, who were probably temperate. Mr. GOUGH's fling at New-York snobbery and society exclusiveness was received with laughter and applause, and his hope that the day might never come when the front seats should be reserved for the nobility, and the next for the gentry, and the back seats for the working people, was greeted with immense enthusiasm. His illustrations of the power of habit and appetite over men and his pathetic appeals to the young people of both sexes especially to frown upon tippling and intemperance, were received with mingled tears and applause. His illustrations of the effect of signing the pledge and leading a temperate life were given with great power and feeling.

WASHINGTON.

The Work of the New-York Republicans—Satisfaction of the Administration Therewith—Gen. Devin to Have Charge of the Troops About New-York Boat-Race on the Potomac—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The work being done by and for the Republicans in the present campaign in New-York is looked upon here with great satisfaction. Not alone because success is hoped for, but because such a purification has begun as will leave a sound and efficient organization. "I am not so sanguine of success," remarked a member of the Administration last night, "but we cannot fail to come out of the campaign with organization, which is what we have not had before." To this end the Administration will promptly lend its aid. So far as it has political duties it will perform them in the direction of a thorough and careful reorganization of the party in New-York, and every man who has hitherto been serving two masters must now elect which he will adhere to. The grip in this quarter begins to be pretty plainly shown. Gen. THOS. C. DEVIN, one of SHERIDAN's cavalry Lieutenants, will have immediate command of the troops in and around New-York, if they should be needed to sustain the United States officers. It was at Five Forks, when SHERIDAN, moving along the lines, was hailed by DEVIN, "General, when I hear the infantry firing on both wings I will charge in the centre." "Have you ammunition enough?" responded SHERIDAN. "I haven't much, but I've got enough to give them another surge," shouted DEVIN. The only complaint of him on file at the War Department is that he never heard an order to stop firing.

BOAT-RACE ON THE POTOMAC.

Considerable interest was manifested here today in aquatic circles by an exciting contest on the Potomac between the several boat clubs of this city and Georgetown. There were two races. The first was for six-oared gigs, and three clubs contested—the Anacostia, Arlington and Potomac. The course was a mile and a half to stakeboat and returned. This race was won by the Potomac crew in 22 minutes and 30 seconds, the Anacostias coming in second. The second race was between another Potomac crew in a six-oared gig, against an Anacostia crew in a four-oared shell, and was won by the Potomacs in 19 minutes and 53 seconds—considered very good time, indeed, as there was a strong head wind on the down course. WILLIAM BLAKIE, Esq., the celebrated "coach" of the Harvard international crew, was the judge for the occasion.

EXAMINATION OF SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

The Board for the Examination of Supernumerary Officers is holding daily sessions, but confines itself to a preliminary examination of the cases submitted, pending the arrival of its absent member, Col. MCKENZIE, who is on his way here from Texas, as it is held that under the law a final decision cannot be rendered in any case except by the full Board.

AN ALABAMA POLITICAL RIOT.

Gen. TERRY, yesterday, received a dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., giving accounts of a riot which occurred during a Republican meeting at Eutaw, Ala., where Mr. HAYS, the Republican candidate for Congress, was dragged from the stand from which he was speaking. Several negroes were wounded, but the arrival of a detachment of troops put an end to the affray. Gen. TERRY has ordered troops to half a dozen of the most incendiary districts in South Carolina, and thinks matters there will soon become more quiet.

THE MEMPHIS GAS-WORKS.

The second case on the docket for trial at the Special Term of the Supreme Court which begins next Monday, is the celebrated Memphis Gas-works' case, which involves many of the most important legal questions raised by the rebellion, and the legislation growing out of the war. The case comes up on appeal from the Circuit Court of the Western District of Tennessee. Congressman W. S. HOLMAN is counsel on one side, and Judge PHILLIPS on the other.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

In reply to an army officer on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, asking if officers who may hereafter be retired under the act of Congress increasing the retired list to 300 can hold clerkships as pensioners are now allowed to do, Controller BROADHEAD answers that the law clearly excludes all retired officers from other Government employment.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made today by the Secretary of the Treasury:

New-York Custom-house.—G. F. Leland, Ralph Isham, Clerks; Louis Freelich, G. M. Eastbrook, Matthew Davis, Inspectors; Thomas W. Baird, Martin Quigley, Night Inspectors.

Miscellaneous.—Norman Stratton to be Civil Engineer in the New-York Navy-yard; Edward R. Ferguson, Supervisory Inspector of Steam-boats in the Second District; Samuel Coulter, Collector of Internal Revenue in the District of Washington Territory; James G. Johnson, Postmaster at Olean, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY FOR THE BLIND.

At the last meeting of the Board of Regents of the American Printing-house and University for the Blind, tobe established in Washington, the General Agent, Mr. SHERRARD, in his report, stated that the following sums of money had been collected for the use of the institution, and which are in the hands of the State Board of Trustees, as follows: Mississippi, $5,500; Louisiana, $22,000; Kentucky, $6,000, besides presses and type.

THE SHENANDOAH.

The Secretary of the Navy said, today, the *Shenandoah* was authorized to touch at Madeira or the Azores. She had orders to proceed to her destination under sail, but could use coal in case of emergency. He repeated, in answer to an inquiry, he had no apprehension as to her safety, but some weeks must necessarily elapse from the time of her departure from Boston, owing to imperfect mail accommodations, before accounts could be received concerning her.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular to Assessors, directing them to request all liquor-dealers, rectifiers and other persons having distilled spirits in their possession not in a bonded warehouse, to render to them a statement of the quantity of liquor on the 15th of November next, showing how much brandy, gin, rum, whisky, highwines, alcohol and fruit brandies, and distinguishing between imported and domestic spirits. Superintendent PERRY reports to the Internal Revenue office that he has procured the seizure of a large quantity of tobacco at Fayetteville, N. C., the stamps on which, though genuine, were imperfectly canceled and had been soaked in oil, and in consequence would not adhere to the boxes, though they were fastened with varnish. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is consolidating the divisions of the several collection districts as rapidly as the interests of the service will permit. The reduction in the number of the regular Assistant Assessors up to this time is 284; a saving to Government of about $1,200 per day. From present indications the total reduction on these offices will be about 600, or over 25 per cent.; a saving of nearly $800,000 annually.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Commissioner PARKER has nearly completed his annual report of the conditions of the Indian service, and it will be ready for Secretary COX by the 1st of November. The report will be brief, and will show that the present condition of the Indians is less hostile than for a great many years.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The Customs receipts for the week ending Oct. 22 were as follows:

New-York	$2,308,749 39
Philadelphia	106,691 18
Baltimore	190,494 15
Boston	411,222 17
San Francisco, to Oct. 15	127,306 18
Total	$3,145,146 34

THE FRANCO-CHINESE TROUBLE.

Unpromising Aspect of Affairs—Views of the American Minister—Significant Official Changes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1870.

The time has come for my monthly letter, but I fear the roar of the actual conflict in Europe may prevent your hearing the low muttering of the coming storm in China. It is one indication that she is being brought into the family of nations in spite of herself, that great changes, political or commercial, in the western world always produce a speedy effect on the commerce or politics of China. Earthquake waves have been known to roll across the entire width of the broad Pacific, and register themselves on the opposite shore. So the American war raised the price of clothing and food in every hamlet of this Eastern Empire; and the present conflict between France and Germany is watched by Chinese statesmen with as much concern as it is by the neighboring States of Europe. The reason for this peculiar interest, you are not at a loss to conjecture. They are gratified that a war has broken out to distract the attention of France from this part of the world, and defer the day of reckoning for the horrible tragedy of Tien-tsin. The issue, they fondly hope, may be such as to avert the threatened vengeance altogether, or, at least, that something or other may turn up in the meantime to rescue them from the unpleasant dilemma in which they now find themselves. The Chinese are all Micawbers by temperament and by education. Their faith in chance is as strong as other people's faith in God, and somehow they seem to regard themselves as under the special protection of that "anarch old."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RECENT MASSACRE.

A reckoning of a certain kind for the Tien-tsin massacre, the Government is perfectly willing to enter into. It is ready, as it has already intimated, to lay down an enormous amount of money to condone for those crimes. But it is chary of shedding blood. This is a good quality, and one sufficiently rare among oriental nations. But it is not mere plebeian blood that the Chinese are now stickling at. Some of the heads of the Tien-tsin mob, they would, no doubt, be quite willing to throw into their money scales, but they are not inclined to throw in any buttons. Their Mandarins, they maintain, were guilty by default of duty, rather than by actual participation in these bloody transactions; and that they ought not to be required to atone for their neglect by the forfeit of their lives.

THE FRENCH DEMANDS.

But not to say that their system of official responsibility recognizes the principle that an officer may be made to answer with his life for the results of his negligence, the French Chargé, Count DE ROCHECHOUART, thinks that he has found evidence to convict the Tien-tsin Mandarins of something more than negligence. CHUNG HAU, the Chief Superintendent of Trade, he entirely exculpates, as that high functionary not only possessed no territorial jurisdiction, but is known to have entertained the most favorable sentiments. His appointment as Special Envoy, to proceed to France, is accordingly altogether acceptable to the Count, if not, indeed, in the first instance suggested by him. But the Chefoo, Chetien and Tetuh Sell, the Prefect, the Mayor and the General he regards as guilty of inciting and conducting the entire movement from its inception, in vague rumors to its consummation in bloody deeds. He accordingly demands their capital execution, and has addressed a circular to all the Legations setting forth his reasons for this position. Two of these officials, the Prefect and Mayor, had already been dismissed from office and handed over to the Board of Punishments. But the General is still at large, and the Government exhibits but little disposition to comply with the demand in regard to any of them; and if a rupture occurs, it will be on this point, and no other. The Government is ready, as above intimated, to purge itself by a mulct of two or three millions of dollars; but these two or three lives it apparently will not consent to sacrifice.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Here the matter stands; and here I imagine it will remain until France brings some further pressure to bear on its solution. This could not take place this year even if the troops of France were disengaged, as the season is too far advanced to admit of a campaign before the closing in of Winter. And in the meantime the Chinese are straining every nerve to prepare for the contingencies of the coming Spring. The higher authorities are averse to war. The heavy penance which they propose to impose on themselves in the way of rebuilding the demolished edifices and other pecuniary indemnities sufficiently indicate this. But they hesitate to sacrifice a jot of pride or principle; and are not, by any means, so reluctant as might be supposed to accept the wage if it appears to be forced upon them. Their friends have told them that they cannot meet a European army with any chance of success; but they imagine that they understand their own strength better than we do; and they feel confident that, however a foreign enemy may ravage the sea-board, they are now able to keep him off from the heart of the Empire. They have, it is true, made great strides in military matters within the last ten years; and the conflict, if it comes, will be bloodier than the last. But the result will be to dispel their fond illusion, if not to shatter their national power. It is, in fact, nothing short of infatuation for them to jeopardize their existence at such a time and for such a cause. They are but just recovering from the effects of prolonged intestine wars. Their prospects for the future are fairer than they have been at any time for the last twenty years, and if, by just and honorable concessions, they should avert the threatened danger, they might reasonably look forward to a long period of prosperity.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

In this crisis the American Minister, Mr. LOW, has given them such advice as might be expected from one who is at once a friend of France and of China. He has urged upon the Chinese the prompt and rigorous punishment of all who were concerned in the massacre—especially urging them not to spare the lives of their guilty officials. He has even gone the length of advising CHUNG HAU not to proceed to France until something decided is done in the way of wiping away the foul blot which now rests on the credit of his country. I mention these things because the views of Mr. LOW and Dr. WILLIAMS have been grossly misrepresented. They have not sought to palliate the enormity of the outrage perpetrated by the people of Tien-tsin, much less to interpose any obstacle in the way of the French obtaining the measures of redress which they demand. On the contrary Dr. WILLIAMS, whose long residence and frequent exercise of the high office of Chargé gives him great influence with the Chinese, has embraced every opportunity to urge compliance, but thus far without much prospect of success. And the French, it must be confessed, are, under the circumstances, singularly moderate. Thus far they ask neither money nor land; but expiation by blood, the satisfaction of justice in the punishment of the guilty, is their first demand—their *sine qua non* to an amicable adjustment.

MOVES ON THE OFFICIAL CHESS-BOARD.

The *Gazette* of last Monday announces an unusual number of important moves on the official chess-board. These were occasioned or hastened by the assassination of the Viceroy of Nankin. That high dignitary had distinguished himself by the wise and efficient measures which he adopted to prevent a rising in his capital similar to that which took place in Tien-tsin. And though we know not as yet the motives of his murderer, it is possible that they may have some connection with the course of the Viceroy in restraining the violence of the people. TSENG HI, for the present Viceroy of this Province, is sent back to the post which is thus made vacant—a post which he formerly filled with great credit to himself. In this Province he is to be succeeded by LEHUNG CHUNG, who distinguished himself at Shanghai during the conflict with the Taeping rebels. He is now conducting operations against the Mohammedan rebels of the north-west, but as their force is pretty effectually broken, he can be spared for this Province, where a noble man is wanted in such a crisis. He is reputed to be unfriendly to foreigners, but he knows their power, and is not likely to favor any rash design.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Republicanism versus Monarchical Ideas—Growth of Liberalism—German Policy of the Present—The Might of Popular Rule—The Defence of Paris—The German Forces.

From a Military Correspondent.

ROUEN, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870.

You have little idea with what interest monarchical Europe is watching the war problem in France. You should be here to appreciate it. It is the same old thrill that shivered over the empires and kingdoms in 1792. The French declaration of a Republic has again frightened the monarchists, and therefore France has no friends except among the Republicans. If you would test the truth of this take the aristocratic Press of England, and read the insincerity of its remarks on everything that relates to the French Republic. England is frightened; she fears Prussia much, but she now fears the republican sparks kindled in France far more. England wants the balance of power maintained on the Continent; its overturn means the annexation of Holland to Germany, and the destruction, soon after, of English maritime supremacy in Europe. English aristocracy, however, tremble at the liberal fire raging across the Channel, they vacillate, they refuse like cowards to show their policy and their hands, and secretly pray that Germany will take Paris, overrun France, crush the Republic, restore the Empire, or give back a crown to some one of the numerous families whose patents issued under the "Grace of God," have from time to time run out, or been infringed upon by more powerful blood.

LIBERALISM.

The liberalism of France is making bold strides here. Spain is partaking of it, and France is probably settling the vexed question of republican or monarchical rule in Madrid while solving the problem of her own future at Paris. Italy remains a kingdom because her King has had the good sense to lead the liberal movement in that country. Had he not marched into Rome, he might have lost his head in the throes of a republican revolution. He knew it, and preferred to yield to the public will. He is at the head of the people's, not the Bishops', vote on the question of infallibility. And so the republican flame spreads in all Latin Europe, and the Mediterranean promises to be a republican lake.

GERMAN POLICY.

I wrote to you in a previous letter that Germany felt the shock when the crown of LOUIS NAPOLEON was knocked over by the act of Paris and the indorsement of all France. It completely changed the war. We should have had peace long ago, had the Empire not been overturned. Now Germany will not make peace with France until it changes its government back to the monarchial form, or drives King WILLIAM his Crown Princes, and his swarm of "Divine right" small-fry back to their frontiers. The world in general wonders why peace did not follow the interview of JULES FAVRE with BISMARCK. Two men more unfitted to meet and converse about peace could not have been found. The former is the incarnation of solid republicanism, the latter is intensely imbued with King-worship and its fancied privileges. They met, however, to talk about that which could not take place so long as German arms were victorious. All Europe was ready and willing to condemn the effort of FAVRE, for all Europe—monarchical—could not afford to have it said that the Republic had to be established before France could make head against Germany, and restore fortunes almost wrecked by the Empire. FAVRE was, therefore, really condemned before the celebrated interview took place; but the interview was magnificent in its results for France. It was victory! The European Press will not yet allow it, but sixty days hence the tune will change. Germany now stands in the light of a Power doing battle to crush the Republican sentiment of Europe, and every monarch lends her his good will. Every Democratic instinct, prominent or remote, in every European country, is rapidly becoming more active, is for France, and looks upon France as its great leader. This is worthy of consideration, for there is no predicting, as yet, where this terrible struggle may end, unless Germany comes to its senses.

MIGHT OF POPULAR RULE.

My observations of the effect of the declaration of the Republic in France have led me to respect more than ever the principles of popular rule. It is only under such circumstances that a fair comparison between monarchy and republic can be justly made. When the news of the overthrow of the Empire flashed throughout the country, France doubled at once her defensive power, and every man who knew anything of republican institutions felt the change.

THE DEFENSE OF PARIS.

Now for Paris. She is behaving gloriously. Every day strengthens my belief that the German Armies will never enter her walls, except as prisoners. Bold talk this. Be it so, but the military facts bear me out, and there are good signs that Germany begins to understand the gigantic nature of the problem she has undertaken to resolve in the besieging of a fortification twenty miles in circumference, and protected by nineteen regular outworks and their intermediate redoubts. Gen. TROCHU is giving evidence that he is the man for the work. A rigid discipline is taking the place of the ruinous mob rule which characterized the French Army under the Empire and the first days following its fall. There are at least 400,000 men under arms, of all classes. It is time the classes called Garde Nationale, Garde Mobile, &c., were blotted out. These designations are, now as much a humbug as were those of regular and volunteer in our war in the United States. All classes in Paris now form a grand army, subject to the same duty, undergoing the same severe drill, and expected to fight when they are called upon. You wonder why TROCHU does not fight now. He would not show himself worthy of his command if he did so. His process is this: A most thorough organization of his troops, the habit of working together in masses, drilling, discipline, blind obedience, punishment of cowardice by death. Then he goes through the process of testing each corps by making sorties. At this the new troops take turns. Thus they get accustomed to stand fire, and by numerous little successes learn that the enemy is not really invincible. Let this education go on for thirty days longer, and I ask you what will be the condition of the 400,000 men under TROCHU? Will they be much inferior to the 300,000 Germans besieging the city? Thirty days hence grand sorties may take place in such force that it must be an army of tremendous activity and power to resist them. Nothing less than 800,000 men, with every modern appliance, could have hope of conquering such a garrison. The belt road around the inner fortifications will enable TROCHU to throw 200,000 troops against any given point of the German lines, while leaving an ample force to defend his works, and, if requisite, make feints elsewhere. The hoped-for internal revolutions which every English paper has been predicting for Paris have not yet taken place. On the contrary, everything moves forward with military regularity. The shops on the boulevards are still kept open, and, if for no more than show and habit, the trade goes on as usual. It is very natural that choice provisions should be a little dearer than a month ago, but epicures complain at all times. Of bread and wine there is a great abundance, and the Parisians are unworthy their independence if they cannot live on this for sixty days after their two months' supply of meat is gone. Another good sign is, they have come to the conclusion that they cannot sing the Germans out of France with the Marseillaise. The old bridges spanning the moats around the walls have been destroyed, and draw-bridges have taken their places, strong outworks have been placed in front of these, and *têtes du pont* afford them ample cover. The moats are well flooded, and where the contour of the ground has made it impossible to flood them to a sufficient depth by the waters of the Seine, the water works of the city have been brought into play for the purpose. At the same time, the Seine itself is now being dammed up to flood the moats to a depth of from eight to ten feet. This will be a very serious obstacle for the Germans to cross, even should they succeed in breaching the main works at any of their salients. On the right bank of the Seine a number of new bomb-proof magazines have been erected. Within the city every available manufactory has been set at work to manufacture arms and prepare ammunition. Already the wise precaution of distributing given quantities of meat has been adopted, and thus the waste of normal times is avoided, while the citizen is taught the necessary lesson of prudence in the husbanding of his supplies. All the genius of the city is set at work to devise methods of novel and destructive warfare. Chemistry is doing its best to invent destructive compounds which will surpass the "Greek fire" which CALLINICUS made so terrible in classic times. The besieged are also applying electric and calcium lights upon the fortifications to illuminate the whole front for a distance of two miles, and thus prevent surprises on the part of the enemy, or his advance, at night, to open earth-works or trenches for the attack of a bastion. Balloons, too, are brought into practical use for correspondence, as you are aware. Thus the preliminary operations indicate that this is to be a novel siege, where all the new is to combine with the old to make it the most interesting war-problem that the world has ever seen called up for solution.

THE GERMAN FORCES.

According to the best data that I can gather, the Germans have in France three hundred thousand troops which they can dispose of for the siege of Paris. There are at present about two hundred and fifty thousand, all told, occupying the lines around the city. As the smaller places fall, along what has been the line of march of the invading armies, they will be able to call about fifty thousand more to their aid for the grand siege. Their armies have not materially changed their positions since my last letter. The main force, under the Crown Prince WILLIAM, occupy the west and south-west, with head-quarters at Versailles. The great Fort Valérien appears to be the coveted object of the Germans. As I have heretofore indicated in several of my letters, the western is the weak side of Paris. Mont Valérien carried, it would open the whole west and north-west of the city to attack. In planning their defenses for Paris, the French engineers evidently relied too much upon the protection afforded by the great loop of the Seine between Fort d'Issy on the south-west, in its thirteen-mile curve, to St. Denis on the north. They solely left the great formidable Mont Valérien in the interval. They have, since the battle of Sedan, done something to correct this fault by throwing up a powerful field work at Genevilliers, at the head of this loop of the Seine, and a redoubt at Courberoye, holding the junction of the three railway lines that run north and west from this point. From Mont Valérien to the centre of Paris is six miles in a right line. Two and a fourth miles west of Valérien is a little station called Chalon, on the St. Germain Railway. This has been occupied by the Germans, and this leads one to suppose that they either intend to skirt Mont Valérien and advance over the interval between it and St. Denis, or else attempt a regular siege of the former fort. The besiegers already occupy the heights of Clamart and Chatillon, which are a mile and a half nearer the centre of the city than Mont Valérien, while the elevation is only from three to four feet less than this fort. It is therefore not to be supposed that the object of taking Fort Valérien would be the bombardment of the city. It will however be observed that between the heights of Clamart and Chatillon, and the *enceinte* of Paris lie Forts d'Issy, de Vanvres and Montrouge. These prevent the breaching of the wall around the city; or even could it be breached, it would be of no advantage to the attack, as an assault could not be attempted without silencing or capturing the forts just mentioned. Not so, however, with reference to Mont Valérien. Between this height and the *enceinte* lie no obstacles except the Seine, which may readily be crossed if the Mont can be captured. The whole western front of Paris would lay open to attack in this case. It therefore belongs to the defense to make the most prolonged and desperate resistance at this point, if an attack is made upon it. Next to the western front of Paris, the south-west presents an inviting field for siege operations. Fort d'Issy and Fort de Vanves taken, it would leave the south-western part of the *enceinte* open to the Germans. It will be seen that between these two forts and the main works of the city lie the towns of Issy and Vanves, their suburbs approaching to within a thousand yards of the *enceinte*, and affording undoubted protection for the opening of trenches and the preliminary operations necessary to breaching the main works. Clamart heights, now occupied by the Crown Prince, is a mile and a half from d'Issy and 249 feet more elevated. Chatillon heights, also occupied, are 1,000 yards from de Vanves, and some 250 feet above it. These forts are therefore subject to a very severe fire from these heights so soon as the 12-pound guns of the Germans are placed in position. It cannot be disputed that very much depends upon the composition of the Prussian siege trains. We have had reports of several regiments of siege artillery being pushed forward from Germany to Paris. They are supposed to be 60-pounders, but these are scarcely heavy enough for the work required of them. From Spandau they have sent forward twenty-six rifled guns, carrying a projectile of 150 pounds with a fifteen-pound charge of powder. KRUPP's steel nine-inch guns, I learn, are also to be brought into play. These throw a 330-pound solid shot or a 257-pound shell with a charge of forty-five pounds of powder. It will be exceedingly difficult to bring guns of any heavier calibre than these to bear on Paris, although it is not improbable that the Germans, in view of the prize at stake, may make an effort to bring forward a few eleven-inch guns to hurry their operations to an early conclusion. These would probably send a shot as far as the celebrated "swamp angel," which, front of Charleston, was placed at work by Gen. SERRELL, over twenty-two feet of mud, and threw its projectiles five and a half miles. Very much is depending on German activity now. They must get these guns into position within a few days, or it will be too late to make them available. The German position promises to be worse than the French, by the date this letter is published in your columns. It is very well to speculate on the probabilities of three hundred thousand splendidly organized troops, flushed with victory, besieging and taking four hundred thousand badly disciplined soldiers behind a powerful fortification, but I believe that those who expect the Germans to succeed, forget that if the defenders of Paris are but half men now, every day will give them new elements of strength, and at the end of thirty days of desperate struggle, the man behind the walls will be as good a soldier as the one facing him. The tables will then be turned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Aid for the Island Institute, Washington, D. C., for the Benefit of the Colored People.

The officers of the Island Institute, of Washington, D. C., which was incorporated a little over a year ago by general act of Congress, and whose work is to educate and care for the colored people, have issued a circular addressed "to the charitable and Christian public," asking for contributions to enable them to enlarge their work. The circular explains that the Institute is—

> "Purely mission; embracing industrial, evening and Sunday schools; library, reading and social meeting-rooms; lectures on familiar subjects and concerts.
>
> "It is not denominational—its patrons and teachers representing all evangelical denominations. Hitherto its work has been unavoidably very imperfectly done in a hired hall at very high rent. Despite such disadvantages the Sunday-school has numbered over 1,000 scholars. It has become imperatively necessary that the Institute should have a building for its own exclusive use. With such facilities, and efficiency, its evening school would number not less than 500 scholars. * * * The magnitude of our immediate field, the accessibility of the entire colored population of the city, (30,000,) the commanding influence of an efficient school, arousing and energizing people of color in Maryland, Virginia and even through [illegible], forces the Institute to devise largely. It therefore has determined on a plain substantial, capacious building 70 by [illegible] feet, with library, reading and evening school rooms [illegible]. Its real estate has been secured, the cost of which, including building, furniture, apparatus and library will be $35,000. The Institute has faith in the Sunday-schools, churches, and the charitable throughout the country, that they will gladly furnish the required amount. There is no time to lose."

That there may be uniformity and concert of action, the Institute nominates next Sunday, the 30th, as a day for collection for this object, and calls upon all ministers, superintendents and Sunday-school teachers to take a personal interest in this matter. Funds, it is stated, should be forwarded to W. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier First National Bank, Washington, the Treasurer of the Institute. Gen. O. O. HOWARD encourages the movement.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAM-SHIP COLUMBIA.

The steam-ship *Columbia*, which left Havana Oct. 22, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to the courtesy of Purser MAGNA for the prompt delivery of our files and letters.

The Political Situation—Inaction of Both Parties—Stormy Weather—Health of the Island—Movements of Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1870.

President GRANT's neutrality proclamation pleased the good Spaniards of this island to a certain extent, while at the same time they complain, saying that if he had issued it at the outset of his administration the present war in Cuba would have terminated long ago. *Los Peninsulares*, relying on the justice of their cause, expect the apostle *Santiago* and Providence combined will fight their battles for them. So they themselves do little. The Cubans do still less; and therein lies the whole Cuban question. Lack of energy and practical common sense to carry into execution beautiful theories launched forth by both sides, explain why slow headway has been made, either by insurgents, during the two years they have been waging war against the Spanish authorities in Cuba, or by the Spaniards in their efforts to crush the insurrection. Now, Gen. RODAS is recalled, at his own request, Gen. CORDOBA is on the way to assume the reins of government, and we may see an increased activity for a while, after which all will relax and matters will return into their old channels.

STORMY WEATHER.

Since the hurricane of the 7th inst. continued gales, accompanied by torrents of rain, have swept over the island, destroying much property and interrupting telegraphic and railroad communication. So we are altogether without news from the insurgent districts. During the 19th and 20th inst. a hurricane, perhaps more severe than the previous one, scourged Cuba, causing great damage to crops, houses, fruit-trees, &c., particularly in the Vuela Abajo region. On the Western Railroad, near its present western terminus, station-houses were blown down, and on the adjoining estates the cane was laid flat, large trees broken off, farm-houses scattered, and the country side desolated. The effects of the strong wind, even with the thermometer at 80°, on the foliage of the trees, has been similar to an Autumn frost in the north. Vegetation in the country, in place of the usual tropical green, seems scorched as by heated air.

HEALTH OF THE ISLAND.

On account of the notable decrease of cases of vomito and cholera, a general order has been published, closing the temporary hospitals, and authorizing clean bills of health to be given vessels leaving this port. Really, Cuba has been afflicted. Two years of war, showing no signs of being ended, unless one or the other of the parties engaged displays more vim; a season of sickness, vomito, cholera, and small pox, such as seldom scourges a country; two hurricanes within two weeks—all go to make up a sombre picture.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

A steamer left this port at 10 this morning, loaded with troops—part of the new recruits from Spain—for one of the eastern ports of the island.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP ARIZONA.

The steam-ship *Arizona*, which left Aspinwall on Oct. 19, reached this port yesterday. We print below her

TREASURE LIST:

Ribon & Muños....	$16,920	Ribon & Muños	$250
Peres & Obarrio....	11,920	Botholz Bros.	500
Wells, Fargo & Co....	580		

United States of Colombia—Miscellaneous Intelligence from the Capital—Apprehensions of a War with Ecuador—Arrival of Sir Charles Bright.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, COLON, U. S. C., Isthmus of Panama, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1870.

Owing to the detention of the steam-ship *Arizona* forty-eight hours, I am able to acquaint you with news from Bogota and from the interior of Colombia, which arrived this morning per Liverpool steamer from Santa Marta, to the 29th and 30th September. There is little intelligence of importance to communicate. The European war occupies public attention. There exists a pretty strong apprehension, in well-informed circles, of a war with Ecuador. Such a war, should it occur, will be without excuse on the part of Ecuador, and will unite the whole of Colombia. If Brazil is not at the bottom of the affair, as I suspect, Ecuador has a strong chance of becoming again a part of Colombia, by conquest, and it would be undoubtedly the very best thing for both countries. Gen. TRUJILLE has been sent specially to arrange the matter without recourse to arms, but it is believed Ecuador will make war....The General Government has made a port of entry of Zispata, and established a Custom-house. The road from Cali to Palmira is progressing rapidly....On the morning of the 16th inst., Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Vestal* anchored off Aspinwall, and the long-expected Sir CHARLES BRIGHT was welcomed to Colon, the island upon which COLUMBUS first landed. Sir CHARLES, accompanied by Señor LOPEZ and Commander HUNTER, of the *Vestal*, were received on the following day by a committee appointed for the purpose, and was conducted to the Washington House, the head-quarters of the Panama Railroad Company. The Prefect of Colon welcomed Sir CHARLES to Colombian shores in a neat address, to which Sir CHARLES replied appropriately. Sir CHARLES' private ship, the *Dacia*, arrived yesterday, having on board the cable which is to connect this Isthmus with the United States and Europe. Today a special train was provided by Superintendent DU BOIS, and Sir CHARLES, his party, and invited guests left Aspinwall for Panama at 1 P. M. The train was drawn by the locomotive San Francisco, which was most beautifully decorated. There will be a grand banquet given at the Grand Hotel in Panama, this evening, and a ball at the Cabildo to-morrow night, after which Sir CHARLES will commence laying the cable. Weather pleasant and cool.

An Eventful Bridal Tour—Captured by Pirates, and Rescued Only to be Shipwrecked.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 11.

Among the passengers who arrived in the city on board the steamer *Colorado*, on Sunday, were A. MEJIA and his wife. Señor MEJIA is the son of the Mexican Minister of War under the Juares Government, and during the war with the French held the position of Pay-master of the Military Division of the West, and was located at Guaymas. He was married a few months ago at Guaymas to Miss CONNOR, daughter of the late American Consul at that place. It was the design of the newly-married couple to pay a visit to the City of Mexico, but a few days after the marriage took place the pirates of the steamer *Forward* made their appearance, and for a short time carried everything with a high hand. Among other exploits achieved by them was the capture of MEJIA, whom they carried off to the mountains of Sinaloa. VEGA, who was at the head of the piratical movement, demanded a ransom of $50,000 for the release of his prisoner, and threatened to kill him if the money was not paid. Information of this demand reached the father of the prisoner. He, instead of paying down the ransom, secretly organized a small force of picked men and penetrated the mountain region, where his son was detained. They there attacked the guard of seven men, killed five of them, and wounded the other two, and rescued young MEJIA from imprisonment. They lost one of their own men in the attack. After the husband joined his wife at Guaymas, they found it difficult to get to Acapulco. In order to accomplish this object, they embarked on board the steamer *Continental* for this port, intending to take the next Panama steamer. They were both saved from the wreck, and reached this city in safety, having lost all their baggage and personal property. Since arriving here they have made up their minds to go overland to New-York, and sail from that port to Vera Cruz. They will keep a sharp lookout for railroad accidents, conflagrations, earthquakes and first-class disasters on the route.

CURRENT NOTES.

A lady at Boston narrowly escaped serious injury a few days since by having her chignon set on fire while traveling in a horse-car.

The receipts of the New-England Hospital for Women and Children during the past year were $16,710 05, and the disbursements $17,556 48.

The completion of the railroad between Winona and Mankato, Minn. was celebrated on Tuesday. Mankato is one of the most important railroad points in the State.

The report of the Pittsburg Coal Exchange shows that $312,673 54 have been lost by the bridges now being erected along the Ohio River.

During the recent storm the third caisson of the International Bridge, over the Niagara River, was swept from its fastenings and carried half a mile down the stream.

CHARLES NASH, of Columbia Springs, in this State, recently walked a distance of three miles with a young lady, for a wager, but was not gallant enough to allow her to win the race.

The child of a man named GALLAGHER was literally burned into a cinder at Burlington, Vt., on the 25th inst., by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

In his defense of Spiritualism at Cincinnati the other night, Rev. MOSES HULL said that ex-Rev. HORACE COOK spoke against the Spiritualists the night before he eloped with the daughter of a member of his church.

Mr. M. E. KENNY, an enterprising citizen of Atlanta, Ga., was thrown from his horse over an embankment and killed, on the 22d inst., while competing for a prize at the Grand Tournament on the Fair Grounds.

One of our Chicago exchanges erroneously reported that one of the most prominent clergymen of that city had been seen promenading the principal thoroughfare on a Sunday morning smoking an expensive cigar.

A few days since, at Toledo, Ohio, a man named GILBERT, who had abused his wife in a shameful manner, was so affected by the report that she had commenced a suit for divorce, that he became quite insane, started out of his house, and has not since been heard of.

Gov. HOFFMAN has appointed Hon. WM. C. DRYER, of Victor, Ontario County, one of the three Commissioners to confer with the State of New-Jersey in regard to Quarantine jurisdiction, the other two being the Controller and Attorney-General.

An unfortunate husband, who had been absent for several years, *a la* Enoch Arden, recently returned to Pittsburg, Penn., to find his wife married to another, and the children he had left behind him now grown to be men and women.

The citizens of Galveston, Texas, who have been compelled to remain at New-Orleans in consequence of the stringent quarantine regulations at the former city, held a meeting on the 22d inst., and agreed that there was no further need for keeping them in exile.

The donations for the relief of the sufferers of the Virginia floods not having come in fast enough to meet the object intended, Gov. WALKER has appointed Capt. JAMES BARRON HOPE, editor of the Norfolk *Virginian*, to visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, and this City, with the view of procuring additional subscriptions.

A reputable citizen of Troy complains that his house has been haunted for some time past by "invisible beings." The other night he was attracted to the dining-room by a noise, and found the table set as if for a grand banquet; but while in search of his wife about the house, to see if she could solve the mystery, the dishes were removed and the chairs collected together in the centre of the floor.

Some citizens of Tennessee recently gave practical evidence of their determination not to be swindled by railroad gamblers. Twenty of these individuals, who had been defrauding the white and black employes of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, were suddenly pounced upon at one of the stations on the line, and lashed with horsewhips until they called aloud for mercy and promised a speedy reformation of their habits. It seems to us that a little of this kind of justice might not be out of place nearer home.

The Governors of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Michigan, and Wisconsin have united in a request to the Executive of each State in the Union, to appoint four delegates to a Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 23d of November, for the purpose of considering the best means of protecting immigrants from fraud, and furnishing them with cheap, comfortable and speedy transportation in transit. Boards of Trade and organized immigration societies, are invited to appoint one delegate each.

A man named MORROW almost scared his landlord to death, the other day, at Pittsburg, Penn., by challenging him to fight a duel with pistols. MORROW felt himself aggrieved in consequence of a peremptory demand on the part of the landlord to clear up some arrears of rent, and sent the latter a challenge which covered three sheets of foolscap. The landlord was too cowardly to arrange the preliminaries, and sued out a warrant for the arrest of MORROW, who was carried before an Alderman and bound to to keep the peace for twelve months.

Our Philadelphia exchanges are not satisfied with the returns of the United States Marshal, which give the city a population of only 657,159. The *Telegraph* says that if the rate of increase between 1850 and 1860 had been maintained during the past decade, the population would now be 782,466; and if the rate of increase between 1840 and 1850 had been restored, the present population would be about 895,000. Since the returns began to come in we have not found one city to have a population equal to the anticipation of its newspapers.

The will of the late Miss HARRIET HOLLAND, lately admitted to probate at Philadelphia, makes the following charitable bequests: $15,000 to the Pennsylvania Bible Society; $15,000 for the use of disabled Presbyterian ministers; $20,000 to the Board of Church Extension of the Presbyterian Church; $5,000 to the Old Man's Home of West Philadelphia; $12,000 to the Tenth-street Presbyterian Church; $4,500 to the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.; $6,000 the American Sunday-school Union; $7,000 to the Board of Foreign, and $12,000 to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church; $5,000 to the Philadelphia Home for Blind Women; $15,000 to the Philadelphia branch of Woman's Union Missionary Society of America; and a further $10,000 for the use of disabled ministers.

A Monument to Lee—Gen. Early's Appeal.

Gen. JUBAL L. EARLY's call for a meeting of ex-rebel officers and soldiers to raise funds for erecting a monument to Gen. ROBERT E. LEE is as follows:

To the Surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia:

COMRADES: The sad tidings of the death of our great commander came at a time when, by the interruption of all the ordinary modes of traveling, very many of us were debarred the privilege of participating in the funeral ceremonies attending the burial of him we loved so well, or, by concerted action, of giving expression to our feelings on the occasion. While the unburied remains of the illustrious hero were yet under the affectionate care of friends who were bowed down with a sorrow unutterable, the hoarse cry of "treason" was croaked from certain quarters, for the vile but abortive purpose of casting a stigma upon his pure and exalted character. His fame belongs to the world and to history, and is beyond the reach of malignity; but a sacred duty devolves upon those whom, in defense of a cause he believed to be just, and to which he remained true to the latest moment of his life he led so often to battle, and for whom he cherished the most affectionate regard. We owe it to our fallen comrades, to ourselves, and to posterity, by some suitable and lasting memorial to manifest to the world for all time to come, that we were not unworthy to be led by our immortal chief, and that we are not now ashamed of the principles for which LEE fought and JACKSON died.

Already steps have been taken by some Confederate officers and soldiers assembled at Lexington, the place of Gen. LEE's death and burial, to inaugurate a memorial association; and being, as I believe, the senior in rank of all the officers of the Army of Northern Virginia now living in the State, I respectfully suggest and invite a conference, at Richmond, on Thursday, the 3d day of November next, of all the survivors of that army, whether officers or privates, and in whatever State they may live in, who can conveniently attend, for the purpose of procuring concert of action in regard to the proceedings contemplated. I would also invite to that conference the surviving officers and soldiers of all the Confederate armies, as well as the officers, sailors and marines of the Confederate navy.

This call would have been made sooner, but for my absence up to this time in a country where there are no telegraphs or railroads, and where I was detained by imperative duties.

Your friend and late fellow-soldier,

J. A. EARLY.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Monday, Oct. 24, 1870.

ELECTION DAY.

The Threatened Riots—Reason for the Preparations of the National Government.

From the New-York Herald, Oct. 27.

The civil, the judicial and the military authorities of the United States, in short, under the laws of Congress in the premises, will be on hand or held in readiness for the enforcement of these laws on election day. There is considerable excitement in the city on the subject, and considerable denunciation, too, of these proceedings as the outcroppings of a central military despotism. Such proceedings, we are told, are inconsistent with republican government, and that the Georgia reconstruction system of the bayonet applied to New-York is a monstrous outrage upon popular rights, State rights and municipal rights, and in gross violation of the national Constitution.

In the first place, however, Gen. GRANT in this business is acting in obedience to his oath of office, which binds him to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. In the second place these laws of Congress are clearly constitutional, as we have shown heretofore, chapter and verse, and as any one may see by turning to the Constitution of the United States. For instance, Congress has the express power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," and the power to enforce it. It has the express power to regulate elections embracing the election of members of Congress, and the express power to enforce the fifteenth amendment in enforcing the right of colored citizens to vote. In the enforcement of these laws, moreover, thus covered by the Constitution, the President is empowered, when in his judgment it may be deemed necessary, to employ the army and the navy of the United States.

But the question next recurs, is there any apparent necessity for this mustering of troops by the President with which to overawe our peaceable citizens on election day? No. The trouble does not lie with our peaceable citizens. But Gen GRANT unquestionably is apprehensive of obstructions to the United States deputy marshals, inspectors, &c., in this coming election, which may require the intervention of a detachment of troops here and there—obstructions from disorderly and riotous combinations, identified with the detestable and dangerous practices of false swearing, repeating, ballot-stuffing, &c. It is a notorious fact that in this City, for several years past, these pernicious practices have brought our political elections in this City too much into public contempt. Next, the course of opposition pursued by certain party journals to these new Election laws of Congress has been in favor of resistance, instead of submission; and then, to say the least of it, our municipal authorities have neglected, so far, to recommend submission to these laws. With all these facts before him Gen. GRANT has, naturally enough, come to the conclusion that the laws which certain parties defy and denounce in advance of the election will be defied and resisted in the election, unless the officers directly charged with the execution of these laws are backed by a reserved force of the United States Army.

Here, then, is a satisfactory vindication of Gen. GRANT's preparations for the employment of troops, if necessary, in this coming election, in behalf of law and order. The great matter involved is the purity of the ballot-box, which involves everything of any value in popular government. It will be remembered that during the war, in the Presidential election of 1864, Gen. BUTLER was sent here with a posse of troops in reserve for the maintenance of order in the election, if called for, but that his military intervention was not called for, and that that election was the most quiet and orderly ever known in this City. The apprehension of riotous proceedings grew out of the terrible draft riots of 1863; but the election of November, 1864, showed that the blind fury of the lawless element concerned in '63 had exhausted itself in that senseless and severely punished outbreak. Since that day law and order have prevailed in the City, and there has been less of violence and disorder in our metropolitan elections than in those of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other cities. We have, then, substantial reasons for the opinion that no troops will be required, and that none will be seen in our coming election, and that we shall have a quiet and orderly election, with the active co-operation of the officers of the United States, the State and the City, in obedience to the laws, national and local.

Why not? The election laws of Congress and the Election laws of the State are in harmony with each other. The object of both the national and the State laws is an honest polling, counting and return of the votes of the people entitled to vote. That is all; but that is enough to justify, if called for, the strong arm of the sovereign authority of the United States in the protection of honest voters, and the maintenance of their rights as the sovereign people under the Constitution.

Gen. GRANT, from all the facts and lights before him, is simply pursuing the line of his duty. He is on the safe side, too, in preparing for the worst contingencies threatened, as our Chief Magistrate. We think, too, that we may safely promise the Democracy that these so-called despotic proceedings on his part will not be followed by a consolidated military despotism, nor by the bayonet at the polls, if not wanted; and that we can, with equal safety, promise the Republicans that no soldiers will be needed at the polls in this city to secure an observance of the laws in our approaching election. We know that when the law is made to appear on any question a living reality it is universally respected; and we think that the President has gained this point in reference to the supremacy of the law in our elections.

The Flynt-Coolidge Case—How the Verdict was Made Up.

"The public, especially the feminine portion," says the Boston *Transcript*, "will be interested to know upon what basis the jury in the famous dress-making case last week made up their verdict. We append a few particulars, which are rather damaging to the extravagant artistic claims set up by the plaintiff's counsel: Making black suit was reduced from $202 50 to $89 50. Blue cambric suit, making, from $45 to $15. Making and trimming purple silk suit, from $172 to $70 17. The famous $15 a yard tea-rose silk sunk to the vulgar sum of $9 08 per yard; while the poor lace overskirt and fichu, which it was claimed cost $18 to make, had to content itself with only $7 39. But the greatest of all reductions was in that *chef d'ouvre*, that immaculate Hernani suit, with its magnificent tea-rose silk trimmings, put on at the enormous expense of $7 a week! For this the modest sum of $228 33 was asked, and $82 48 awarded! The costs of Court, which fell upon the defendant from the beginning of the suit, will be much less than the large discount the jury made upon the original bill. The auditor's fee for his long and patient examination of the case was $250. The costs of the two trials were about the same."

Work Among the Poor—The City Mission.

On Wednesday evening the City Mission held its monthly meeting, in the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, aided by A. R. WETMORE, Esq., Vice-President. Several of the missionaries narrated incidents of their personal labors and observations, showing the power of Christian charity in lifting men and women from the depths of ignorance and depravity, and placing them among the self-supporting and virtuous. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, spoke of the early history of churches and missions in New-York, and the general progress of benevolent effort, and gave the statistical tables of results. Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS said the question is often asked by thoughtful men, "What is going to become of our City?" And if the Christian people, throughout the City, would really consider the condition of things, they would wake to the pressing importance of immediate and concerted action. We can only save the City by bringing the Gospel to bear upon the hearts and homes of the people. The happy changes wrought in the hardest cases show that Christian truth and love are fully adequate to meet all the evils we deplore.

Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, one of the pastors of the Church, said: We must certainly be very much gratified at the impressive exhibition which has been made of this most important Christian work. We must feel deeply that there is an imperative necessity that we redouble our diligence and zeal, if we would save our City. There is a large unrepublican, licentious element in our population that endangers the existence of our cherished institutions, and we must realize the responsibility we are under to labor for the spread of the Gospel among the heathen at our own doors.

Among the monthly returns we note the following figures: 38 missionaries, 6 mission chapels and stations, 4 mission Sabbath-schools, 2 reading-rooms, 10,892 missionary visits, 400 meetings, 100,000 tracts and papers given, 200 families relieved, $500 given to the worthy poor, 800 meals and lodgings to needy men, &c. To carry on this work $5,000 per month are needed. The treasury is now empty, and contributions, which are very much needed, should be sent, without delay, to L. E. JACKSON, Assistant Treasurer, No. 30 Bible House.

DEFRAUDING A WOMAN.

The Price of "Influence" at the Jefferson Market Police Court—A Case to be Tried.

On Wednesday a woman named DAVISON sent for Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, of this City, requesting him to look after her case. Mr. TOWNSEND called on her and took the following affidavit. Mr. TOWNSEND called on Judge DOWLING, and, after stating the facts of the case to him, was requested to call on Thursday morning with an affidavit. On Wednesday evening Mr. TOWNSEND wrote to Mr. ABRAHAM WEBB, telling him that unless he paid back $100 before 10 o'clock yesterday morning he would present the case before the Court:

POLICE COURT—FIRST DISTRICT.—*State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:* MARY DAVISON, being now at the City Prison, being duly sworn, says, That on Monday morning last she was arrested on a charge of grand larceny, and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court; that she was immediately brought thereafter to the bar of said Court, and questioned in regard to the charge; that she was asked whether she was guilty or not guilty, and before she had an opportunity to reply a person who she has since learned is ABRAHAM WEBB stated to the person taking such examination, and who deponent believes was the Judge of said Court, that deponent was not guilty. And deponent says that she was removed from the Court-room to the prison in said building, and was shortly thereafter visited by the said ABRAHAM WEBB, who informed her that he was the counselor at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and could get deponent out of prison on the following day, but that if deponent went to the City Prison she would have to remain there several months, and would then have to go to the island or Sing Sing for two or three years. And deponent says that after hearing such statement from the said ABRAHAM WEBB, and believing such statement to be true, and relying upon what he said, deponent told the said WEBB that if he would get her out immediately she would give him all the money she had in the world, which was $100, and that deponent then had that sum in the bank; and deponent says that thereupon the said ABRAHAM WEBB said to her in effect that the sum of $100 was a very small sum under the circumstances, but that he would consent to accept that amount, but that he must insist upon having the amount immediately, as he required it to work with. And deponent says that the said WEBB informed her, at the same time, that should it be necessary to immediately bail her he wished to use part of such money for that purpose, and that if he bailed her it would be an actual discharge in fact, as he had so much influence in the Jefferson Market Court that he could do anything he pleased. And deponent further says that later on the same day the said ABRAHAM WEBB, called again to see deponent at said prison and informed her that if she wished him to get her out she must immediately give him her bank-book with an order upon the bank to pay the money to him. And deponent says that, still relying upon the statements and promises of the said ABRAHAM WEBB, and believing them to be true, and being misled by them, she gave the said ABRAHAM WEBB her bank-book, which was a bank-book of the Manhattan Savings Bank, and signed an order upon said bank, which the said ABRAHAM WEBB drew up for deponent and presented to deponent for her signature. And deponent says that on the following day, to-wit: on Tuesday, the said ABRAHAM WEBB again called on deponent and stated to deponent that he would get her out, he thought, on the following day, and requested deponent to give him more money, as he found that it would require more than he expected, or words to that effect. And deponent says that she told the said ABRAHAM WEBB that she had given him all she had of money in the world, and asked him whether he wished to take the clothes off her back. And deponent says that the said WEBB promised to see her on the following day, and assured her that she should not be sent to the City Prison. And deponent says that this 26th day of October she was removed to the City Prison, and has not seen or heard from the said ABRAHAM WEBB; and that she has by his representations been denied even a hearing upon the charge against her, besides having been deprived of her $100. And deponent says and charges that the said ABRAHAM WEBB, by false representations and promises, which at the time they were made the said ABRAHAM WEBB knew to be false, and with intent to cheat and defraud deponent, obtained from deponent the sum of $100.

MARY DAVISON.

Yesterday morning Mr. TOWNSEND was informed by Mrs. DAVISON that she had received the $100 through the woman who has charge of the woman's department at the Tombs, and that she had delivered that amount to the clerk in charge of the prison department. Mr. TOWNSEND made demand on the clerk for that amount and was refused payment until the woman was discharged. High words ensued between Mr. TOWNSEND and the clerk, and Mr. TOWNSEND left, stating that he would see that the woman had her rights. Thus the case stands at present.

Young Ladies' Branch of the Ladies' Christian Union.

The "Young Ladies' Branch of the Ladies' Christian Union" is a society whose design is to protect and benefit young women dependent upon themselves for support. The plan of work proposed by the association embraces the temporal, moral and religious welfare of young women whose homes are in the City, and of those who come from the country in quest of employment or educational privileges. They desire to assist this class of young women by securing safe boarding places in private families, suitable employment, church privileges and intellectual improvement. The officers of the association are a number of prominent ladies, headed by Mrs. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, President ex-officio.

A meeting of the society was held at No. 27 North Washington-square at 3½ P. M. yesterday, Mrs. RILEY A. BRICK in the chair. Mrs. JOHN VANDERPOEL, Secretary, reported that the society was fully organized, and that their affairs were in a hopeful condition. Over $1,000 have been raised, yet in view of the great work before them a little more assistance was required. Seventy young ladies were on the roll, which number did not include the officers. Rooms in the large building on the north-east corner of University-place and Eleventh-street had been rented, and would be opened Nov. 1, for the purpose of a library, reading-room, &c. Dress-making, plain sewing and fancy-work departments had been established, and the ladies were prepared to receive orders for work.

The Poor of the Fifth Ward.

Some fifteen years ago the Fifth Ward was the "West End" of the town. Clustered about the neighborhood of St. John's Park were found the homes of many of our wealthiest citizens, but for a number of years past warehouses and counting-rooms have been steadily increasing in that locality, driving former residents to more fashionable quarters. But while the centre of the ward has been filling up with block after block of marble stores, there has been left upon its outer edges a fringe of dilapidated tenement-houses, closely packed from cellar to attic with the poorest of the poor. All nationalities are represented—the Italian, German, Irish—and, burrowing in cellars and rear buildings, a large colony of blacks. The children of these various classes are lawless, ragged and dirty. The Children's Aid Society, acting on the principle which underlies all these efforts, (to prevent rather than cure,) established some time since and Industrial School at No. 141 Hudson-street. A large number of these children have been induced to attend this school, while many of them are still running wild upon the streets. During the past month the school has been invaded by sickness. Children coming from the vile tenements of Thomas and Leonard streets have been stricken with fever and carried to the hospital. Some of them are now returning pale and haggard, and without suitable clothing or food. The teachers have done all within their power to relieve their distress, and now, to meet this pressing want, the trustees of the school call upon those who have a heart to feel for the pinched and stricken little ones, the innocent victims of poverty and vice, to come to their assistance. Contributions in money can be sent to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, and articles of clothing or material to the school rooms, No. 141 Hudson-street.

Peculiar and Heartless Robbery—Woman's Inhumanity to Woman.

ANNA CLIFFORD, a young woman, was arrested, yesterday, by Capt. DICKSON, of the Central Detective Office, upon a charge of perpetrating a most heartless robbery. It is alleged that some days ago Mrs. R. ROBINSON, of Bennington, Vt., was out riding in that village with a lady friend, when the horses, taking fright, ran away, and the carriage being overturned, the ladies were thrown out with such violence that Mrs. ROBINSON's skull was fractured. The other lady was also seriously injured, and both were taken to a house near by. Among the witnesses of the catastrophe was Miss CLIFFORD, who seemed greatly affected by its deplorable results, and tendered her services to help care for the sufferers. She accompanied them to the house to which they were carried, and professed an intention of remaining and nursing them until they were able to be removed to their homes. But on the succeeding day Miss CLIFFORD suddenly disappeared, together with a gold watch set with diamonds, a chatelaine chain, two sets of bracelets, some other articles of jewelry, and two wallets, containing $100, all belonging to Mrs. ROBINSON and the other lady. It was soon discovered that Miss CLIFFORD had come to this City, and the facts were telegraphed to Superintendent KELSO, who assigned Capt. DICKSON to the case, and that officer finally found her in a Bond-street boarding-house, and arrested her as stated. The prisoner indignantly denied all knowledge of the robbery, but upon searching her trunk a watch and chain, with some other articles, which are said to be a part of the stolen property, were found. She was taken to Police Head-quarters, where she was locked up, and is held by Superintendent KELSO to await the arrival of Mr. ROBINSON, who has been requested by telegraph to appear and make a complaint against her.

JACKSON CONVICTED.

The Jury Find Him Guilty of Manslaughter in the Third Degree.

Summing Up of Counsel for the Prisoner and the People, with the Charge of Recorder Hackett—Mr. Graham Pays a Tribute of Gratitude to the Court—The Sentence of the Prisoner Deferred.

The trial of THOMAS JACKSON for the murder of ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS was concluded yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, and resulted in the conviction of the prisoner of manslaughter in the third degree.

Mr. GRAHAM, in summing up the case for the defense, commenced by referring to the great responsibility devolving upon an advocate defending a client for such a serious offense as that contained in the indictment against the prisoner, and proceeded to remark upon the prejudice which appeared to exist in the minds of jurors generally against persons accused of murder, on account of the prevalence of crime in this City. He asserted that there was less crime in this county, in proportion to its population, than in any county in the State; and that statement he maintained was borne out by statistical and other references. But four murders occurred here within a period of ten years, for those homicides resulting from intoxication could not be placed under that category, and their prevention could alone be procured by the removal of their cause. Having given a definition of the various grades of murder and manslaughter he applied them to the present case, and asked the Court to charge that if the jury did not believe the bullet penetrated the skull, they could not find the prisoner guilty of murder or manslaughter under the indictment; that they should be satisfied, to convict him of murder, that the prisoner fired with the intent to kill; that if he did it with intent to do bodily harm, or some injury short of death, they could not find him guilty of murder in the first degree. He quoted the case of the People vs. Clarke, where the revisers had proposed to insert a provision, that if the act was done with intent to do bodily harm and resulted in death, it should be murder, but the Legislature denied the justice of that decision. Nothing but a positive formed intent to kill the deceased, though it might be at the moment of firing, would constitute murder, and any doubt on the subject must be given to the prisoner. It was not enough that the design accompany the act. The design must precede the act. There must have been sufficient deliberation to enable the prisoner's mind to form the intent and execute that intent. There must have been premeditation, though the time may have been of the briefest—where after mutual combat a question arises whether there had been sufficient time to cool. If JACKSON was excited on the sidewalk, how did he get cool by turning into the bar-room—and not whether he actually became cool. The test of the English cases of cooling was whether the excited mind had taken up a new train of thought. The proof here was conclusive that JACKSON, on entering the bar-room, was as hot as he was on the sidewalk. To constitute murder, the jury must find that malice existed; the prosecution were compelled to prove it. There was a rule of evidence establishing a presumption of malice in certain cases, but this does not relieve the jury from the duty of finding there was malice. The rule that a person is held to intend the consequences of an unlawful act did not apply here unless from the circumstances surrounding it the consequences were necessary and probable. He cited from LAMB's cases to show that the jury had a large discretion in cases of homicide to decide the degree of crime, and that though the Bench was bound to lay down a strict rule, the jury were expected, in view of the infirmities of human nature, to take a merciful view, especially in distinguishing between crimes committed with what is ordinarily called premeditation and those done in a paroxysm of anger. He referred to the case of The People vs. HACKETT to show that the same distinction was made by the Bench itself, and in that case Judge INGRAHAM refused evidence of previous ill-will from which malice could be inferred. In the case of the negro MANUEL, convicted under a stress of public opinion, the evidence of a blow by the deceased was of a very doubtful character, but it was apparent it was done in sudden anger, and the Court, on appeal, set aside the conviction, because, though he used a deadly weapon, it was under the influence of great mental excitement. On the day of this occurrence, JACKSON was an officer of this Court, and as such was required to carry a pistol. He met the deceased, as described in the evidence for the defense, and up to that time they had been on terms of friendship. CODY's name was brought up; they remembered the assault made on the prisoner by DOUGLAS, CODY and LEARY, and when they separated, to avoid further collision he retreated into BRANNIGAN's saloon. Was it probable that in the face of so many enemies he preserved his equanimity and sought further encounter with his enemies? It was ridiculous to suppose that he ran from door to door, as stated by the prosecution, and to convict him they should find that in the short time between his release from the affray and his entering the saloon, he formed the deliberate plan of shooting DOUGLAS.

The whole evidence showed that JACKSON was actuated not by malice but by passion. They had been, almost up to the very moment of the killing, sworn friends. There was no presumption of malice from previous enmity. The prosecution would use the argument that so many had sworn to certain facts. But they must apply this test. A number of corrupt men can agree to swear to a mean fact, but they were not likely to agree beforehand on details, and if they differed essentially on them, the presumption was that there was perjury. There were four considerations for the jury: First, how the meeting occurred; second, the previous relations of the deceased and prisoner; third, why the prisoner carried a pistol; fourth, whether JACKSON acted through malice or passion. Bearing those things in mind there was an end of the question of murder. He reviewed the evidence for the prosecution at length, commenting on the evidence of the principal witnesses, adding that men like LEARY, CODY and WALL were self convicted perjurers whose oaths were purchasable for a mess of pottage. JACKSON's own statement, he claimed, was consistent with the medical testimony and those of the other witnesses for the defense, and bore the evidence of sincerity and truth. Mr. GRAHAM then applied the law regulating similar crimes to the case, and in conclusion made a most earnest and eloquent appeal for the prisoner, remarking that justice indeed makes us severe, but justice did not require us to be inhuman.

District-Attorney GARVIN, in summing up for the defense, expressed his confidence in the jury, a confidence warranted by their conduct in less important cases. In this case, though of a higher grade, the same principles applied as in the minor cases ruled, and no attention should be paid to matters foreign to the issue which had been introduced into the trial. He knew that sympathy always existed for the living, and there was a tendency to forget the fate of the deceased. But though he would shrink from injuring the prisoner by the exercise of any undue power, he felt it his duty to warn the jury that justice and law required execution. This man was an officer of this Court. He had heard the District-Attorney often prosecuting offenders. He had heard the Recorder charge the law. He had education to understand what he heard. It was of no importance who commenced the altercation which began this; if it were, they had the testimony before them. All the witnesses agreed in the general outline of the affray. Of course, of twenty persons seeing such an affray, some would differ from others as to details. It was testified that DOUGLAS and JACKSON were friends. DOUGLAS was a small and timid man, and as soon as the affray terminated took refuge in the store. Mr. ALBERTSON, who was indorsed by Mr. GRAHAM, testified that DOUGLAS entered by the Battery-place door, came to the Washington-street door, returned to the Battery-place door, was met there by JACKSON, and returning to the Washington-street door, there fell. This was confirmed by other witnesses. Other witnesses told of the drawing of the pistol. No words were said in the store, according to JACKSON's account, except what DOUGLAS said. No arms were drawn, except those which JACKSON used. No matter what the other witnesses testified to, there was his own statement. The facts were all conceded by it. What was this? Was it murder? Was it manslaughter? Was it justifiable homicide? Had it come to this, that after a dispute one walks away and the other pursues him with a pistol and shoots him with impunity, and without any fear of justice?

The District-Attorney cited the case of SHORTER to prove that when a man is acting in self-defense he must not follow an assailant; if he attempts to retreat, with the design of being revenged on him; but the reverse was the fact here, and, according to law, the punishment following such an offense entailed on the prisoner. He scouted as ridiculous the idea that because the bullet was not found in the head of the deceased the indictment could not be sustained, as it did not distinctly specify it. He maintained that the offense was not one of justifiable homicide, nor of manslaughter. Was it murder? Because a man was run after that was no reason why he should not retreat, and a man was responsible for the effects of his acts, and cannot be excused by the mere allegation of the heat of passion. He claimed this was clearly a case of premeditated murder, and he left it to the jury to say or not to say to the world by their verdict that life in this City was of very little worth.

The Recorder then charged the jury. JACKSON stood indicted for shooting ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS on the 29th of October, 1869, in the First Ward in this City, which resulted subsequently in his death. In this indictment he might be convicted of two degrees of murder, or the third and fourth degrees of manslaughter, or he might be acquitted upon the ground of justifiable homicide. Murder in the first degree, so far as it was applicable in this case, was the killing of a human being when not justifiable or excusable nor coming under the head of manslaughter, and perpetrated under premeditated design to effect death. That design should be completely formed before the act of killing, and must precede the act, but a space of time is not necessary to intervene between the conception of the design and its execution. If the perfected design precedes the act, it is murder, and capital punishment is the result. Murder in the first degree embraces all cases of murder which were not included in this definition, but the distinction between it and the second degree was not very clearly defined and was left to the intelligence of the juror. Manslaughter in the first degree was not applicable to the facts of this case. Perhaps in manslaughter in the second degree the killing of a human being without design to effect death may be embraced, but as murder in the third degree was the same offense, except that the killing was accomplished by a dangerous weapon, instead of in a brutal manner, he presented that fact to the jury as better adapted to this case than manslaughter in the second degree. The Recorder explained that the legal definition of justifiable murder was where a man killed another when under the apprehension that his life was in danger, and even though no such danger existed, the law sustained him. If they believed JACKSON killed DOUGLAS without legal justification or excuse, and with a premeditated design to effect his death, he was guilty of murder in the first degree, according to the enormity of the act and the degree of perpetration with which it was performed. He did not think it necessary to go over the facts of the case, as they were still fresh in the minds of the jurors. The theory of the prosecution was that JACKSON pursued DOUGLAS from door to door of BRANNIGAN's saloon with a loaded pistol in his hand, and that DOUGLAS was running for his life. The question of self-defense was raised on the part of the prisoner in extenuation of the crime, and a reasonable doubt in their minds should be given to the prisoner. On this point the main question to consider was whether the prisoner believed the deceased, or others, intended to take away his life, or do him bodily harm. If they did, he was justified in drawing his pistol; otherwise they were to return a verdict of guilt. The Recorder then charged, at the instance of Mr. GRAHAM, that the prisoner could not be convicted of any offense, if the bullet did not penetrate the skull, producing the wound of which he died; but with regard to death being produced by the bone in the brain, that was immaterial, as the shot fired by the prisoner was the primary cause. They should also be satisfied that if, at the time the prisoner fired the fatal shot, he did not intend to kill any one, he was not to be convicted of murder. The Recorder then spoke of the solemn responsibility devolving on the jurors, and, with a solemn warning, concluded.

As soon as the jury had retired Mr. GRAHAM said: I wish to express in behalf of myself and associate, our admiration for the high degree of magnanimity with which you have conducted this case. That charge speaks for itself, and needs no tribute, and, although it is unusual to say such a thing, yet, after what occurred at the opening of this trial, I desire to enter my warm admiration of its magnanimity and fullness.

After some hours' deliberation, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree against the prisoner. On motion of Mr. GRAHAM, the sentence was deferred until the first Monday of the next term. The prisoner was overjoyed at the sentence, and Mr. GRAHAM was affected to tears. A large crowd lingered about the Court-room until JACKSON was removed.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is a list of new buildings proposed for erection in New-York since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, Oct. 27, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Five first-class dwellings, north-east corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, 20 by 54 feet, basement and four stories; DANIEL GREEN, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of Forty-eighth-street, 95 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 20 by 50 feet, four stories; WM. H. MCCORMACK, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, No. 44 St. Mark's-place, 12.6 by 52, four stories; F. KIRCHERS, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 175 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 20 by 58, basement and four stories; B. P. FAIRCHILD, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Fiftieth-street, 125 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 27 by 60, basement and four stories; DR. STEPHEN A. MAIN, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Fiftieth-street, 152 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 60; basement and four stories; DANIEL H. LAWRENCE, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Fiftieth-street, 177 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 60; basement and four stories; GEORGE W. POWERS, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Seventieth-street, 225 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 20.8 by 65, basement and four stories; ERASTUS TITUS, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 168 and 170 Suffolk-street, 25 by 63, five stories; JOHN SCHAEFER, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 156 Stanton-street, 25 by 63, five stories; JOHN SCHAEFER, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of Third-avenue, 24.8 feet north of Twenty-sixth-street, 24.8 by 73, five stories; CASPER GOETZ and F. VOGEL, owners.

One store and tenement, north-east corner of Broome and Eldridge streets, 25 by 75, five stories; L. BOEHM, owner.

One store and tenement, east side of Eldridge-street, 25 feet north of Broome-street, 25 by 63, five stories; L. BOEHM, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, east side of Fourth-avenue, 101.8 feet north of Eighty-seventh-street, 20 by 28, basement and two stories; HERMAN GUNTHER, owner.

Two second-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 143 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 20 by 45, two stories; C. BRAND, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Fifty-first-street, 150 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by 52, four stories; JOHN B. SUFFERIN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 204 East Thirty-eighth-street, 21 by 50, four stories; GEO. GENHARDT, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 204 East Thirty-sixth-street, 25 by 55, four stories; CHAS. JOHNSON, owner.

One store and tenement, north side of Forty-first-street, 309 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 14 by 146, four stories; JOHN O'NEIL, owner.

One factory, south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 175 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 150 by 62.8, five stories; MRS. SUSAN JEFFERSON, owner.

One factory, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, 264 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 32 by 80, one story; JOHN POTTER, owner.

One shop, No. 321 West Thirty-eighth-street, 21 by 28, one story; J. HASSINGER, owner.

One stable, north side of Sixty-ninth-street, 360 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 40 by 22, two stories. J. W. MASON, owner.

One stable, south side of Eighty-ninth-street, 78 feet east of First-avenue, 28 by 20, one and one-half stories; THOS. PATTON, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Sixty-first-street, 265 feet east of First-avenue, 20 by 50, two stories; J. TOWLE, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-second-street, 170 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 20 by 35, two stories; CATHARINE WHELLEN, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	35	Second-class dwellings	4
Brown-stone fronts	21	Stores and tenements	10
Brick fronts	12	Factories	2
Frame buildings	2	Shop	1
First-class dwellings	16	Stables	2

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Oct. 27, 1870, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

No. 467 Fourth-avenue, THEODORE SCHIMAR, owner, unsafe floors and southerly wall.

No. 921 Third-avenue, TIMOTHY DONOVAN, owner, unsafe chimneys.

Building Third-avenue, east side, 80 feet south of Seventy-fifth-street, THOS. C. SMITH, owner, unsafe piers and chimneys.

No. 225 Broome-street, GEORGE VON FELDE, owner, unsafe chimneys.

Building Thirty-first-street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh-avenue, JOHN DEFRIES, owner, unsafe foundation walls (excavating adjoining premises.)

Building Thirty-first-street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh-avenue, rear, JOHN DEFRIES, owner, unsafe foundation walls and generally.

No. 12 West-street, WARD MCALLISTER, owner, unsafe extension, walls cracked.

Nos. 6 and 7 West-street, JOSEPH SLEVIN, owner, unsafe chimneys.

No. 116 Varick-street, P. J. Burke, owner, unsafe chimneys.

No. 416 East Twentieth-street, JOHN EAGAN, owner, unsafe rear wall.

No. 1,422 Third-avenue, GEO. W. GAGE, agent, unsafe chimney.

No. 25 East Broadway, ISAAC CARPENTER, agent, unsafe chimney and west wall.

No. 181 Broadway, HENRY G. MARQUAND, owner, unsafe chimneys.

Building Third-avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Third-street, CHAS. H. BEAMAN, owner, unsafe piers and bond-stones.

No. 47 Ann-street, (rear,) JAMES BARCLAY, owner, unsafe rear wall.

No. 26 East Broadway, MME. WARNER, owner, unsafe chimneys.

Dedication of Dickinson Hall, at Princeton, N. J.—Interesting Exercises.

Yesterday the new building added recently to the cluster of edifices that comprise Princeton College, was formally dedicated in the presence of a large number of the friends of the College, gathered from all parts of the State, and of the Faculty, students and residents of Princeton. The building is a magnificent structure, well worthy of the College and of the munificent founder. It is named Dickinson Hall, and has been erected at a cost of $130,000, which sum was contributed by Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of New-York, the brother of a former Chancellor of New-Jersey. The building is 150 feet long by 60 feet in width. It is a lofty structure of the Byzantine order of architecture, and presents an imposing appearance. It is to be devoted to the use principally of the higher classes of the College students. The two lower stories are divided into lecture-rooms, laboratories, cabinets, &c., while the third story is one large hall, to be used for general lectures, addresses and meetings, in which the large body of students are interested. The completion of this building marks an important epoch in the history of the College. With the gymnasium and the observatory it is of a class of buildings equal in magnificence to any college structures in the United States, and greatly superior to the time-honored halls to which the exercises of the College have hitherto been confined. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock the Professors held a private meeting in relation to the dedication of the hall, in which suitable acknowledgments were made of the gift of Mr. GREEN. At 11 o'clock the old church was crowded with students, Alumni, Professors, and friends of the college, to listen to the introductory address. Dr. WELLING, the new Professor of Literature, was the orator of the occasion, and his address, the first that he has delivered on any public occasion since his occupancy of the chair, was one of marked ability, that received the commendation of all present. He discussed the subject of the study and pursuit of literature, making in the course of his remarks appropriate allusion to the noble gift to the College, which they had met to acknowledge, and promising the most beneficial results to the institution from the establishment of its new auxiliary. In the afternoon addresses were made by Rev. Dr. MURRY and Rev. Dr. HALL, of New-York, in Dickinson Hall, which was then formally opened. The rooms were afterward visited by all those who had gathered to join in the dedicatory exercises, and the admirable arrangements of the building were universally admired.

American Bible Union—Second Day's Session—Roman Catholic Commendations—Final Adjournment.

The second day's session of the American Bible Union annual meeting commenced at 10½ A. M., yesterday, at the Mariners' Baptist Church, corner Henry and Oliver streets, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE presiding. Rev. JOHN MOSTYN and Rev. Mr. GAGE made addresses favoring the objects of the Union and strongly recommending the organization to support all who are anxious to see the commonly received English version purged of the obscurities which characterize it, and who favor putting into the hands of the people the Word of God, pure and unadulterated.

Rev. JOHN C. WIGHTMAN addressed the meeting in the same strain—laying stress on the fact that the Union was not only an institution which exercised a beneficent influence on the world by publishing the Scriptures carefully revised, but was also a powerful agency in the actual distribution of the Bible. He could not see why any body of Christians desirous of seeing the Scriptures widely spread among the people should object to the carrying forward of the objects of this organization.

Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE remarked that the Union had received compliments from an unexpected source. He then read extracts from an article in the *Catholic World*, for October, in which is an article on "The English Translation of the Bible." The extracts speak of the American Bible Union as having conducted its revisional proceedings in honesty, averring, further, that the text of the revised Scriptures was distinguished by fairness and correctness. He mentioned this fact, he said, so that the Union might be encouraged to prosecute its labors more assiduously, and with confidence that the ultimate result will be for the greatest good.

The meeting then went into free conference for a short time, after which an adjournment was had till 2½ P. M.

At the afternoon session Rev. M. WYCKOFF spoke as to the readiness of the Spanish people, both in Spain and South America, to receive the Scriptures, and moved the adoption of the report of the Committee on Spanish Scriptures. The report was adopted.

Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE said that, in his opinion, there was as much need for the diffusion of the Scriptures in Italy as in Spain.

Mr. CHAS. THURBER, of Brooklyn, then read a poem, after which Rev. Mr. PENDLETON submitted a report as to the work in the South. After adopting this report, the Union adjourned *sine die.*

Last evening a meeting was held at the church, at which Rev. J. J. WILMARTH, of New-Jersey, and Rev. FRED'K EVANS, of New-York, made addresses. The anniversary exercises were closed by benediction by Rev. Dr. TALMADGE.

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Oct. 27, 1870, the following are the most important plans for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City:

One brick tenement, No. 185 Laurens-street, three stories, 25 by 20, one story to be added; CHARLES GOLDEN, owner.

One frame second-class dwelling, south side of Thirty-third-street, 81 feet east of Tenth-avenue, two stories, 20 by 30, one story to be added; JOHN P. DEVLIN, owner.

One brick factory, west side of Fifty-fourth-street, 350 feet west of Tenth-avenue, two stories, 25 by 63, one story to be added; R. N. WOODWORTH, owner.

One brick second-class dwelling, No. 136 Third-avenue, three stories, 20.4 by 50. It is proposed to put in lintel and iron columns and show windows, so as to make store front. J. H. DIVINE, owner.

One frame second-class building, north side of Fifty-third-street, 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 16 by 20, one story to be added; B. MCENTEE, owner.

Two brick stores and tenements, Nos. 24 and 26 Peck-slip, five stories, 23 by 21 feet, front to be rebuilt, 16 inches thick, and iron lintels and columns put in in first story; CORMICK GILLESPIE, owner.

One frame tenement, No. 343 East Houston-street, two and one-half stories, 25 by 27 feet, raised one and a half stories, making four in all; JOHN J. COLLINS, owner.

One brick store, No. 248 Front-street, four stories, 22 by 40 feet, one story to be added; MILES O'REILLY, owner.

One brick factory, Nos. 219 and 221 West Nineteenth-street, two stories, one story to be added; FREDERICK R. WOOD, owner.

One frame and iron first-class dwelling, north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 188 feet west of Tenth-avenue, two stories, 25 by 36, one story to be added; CONRAD STEIN, owner.

One stone and brick store and factory, north-east corner of William and Ann streets, five stories, 26 by 60, one story to be added; JOHN V. KOCH, owner.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Oct. 28, 1870: 55, 56, 57, 50, 47, 54, 59, 60, 62, 64.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2629—Martin vs. Hastings.	7201—Peyten vs. Lindian.
2945—Potten vs. Hyman.	7211—Beech vs. Beech.
3647—Shattuck vs. Shaffer.	7217—Curtis vs. Holmes.
4499—Churchill vs. Smith.	7289—Monheimer vs. Burchill.
5511—Anderson vs. Baldwin.	7361—Taylor vs. Campbell.
5671—Whitney vs. Divine.	7403—Cobank vs. Wells.
6267—Adams vs. Adams.	7411—Held vs. Boos.
6345—Willets vs. Vondersmith.	7453—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Chase.
6635—Graves vs. Fisk.	7467—Watson vs. Jones.
6643—Skeeding vs. Susquehanna & Wyoming Railroad.	7471—Simpson vs. Kromacher.
6747—Dalley vs. Hatch.	7475—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Lumley.
6775—Jessup vs. Guillick.	7555—Long vs. Freere.
6929—Atlantic Steam Engine Co. vs. Oppenheimer.	7557—Sherlock vs. Spencer.
7001—Kenny vs. Turner.	7559—Avery vs. Stagg.
7017—Townsend vs. Fayette.	7571—Meyer vs. Mulcare.
7033—Crosby vs. Lewis.	2665—Bird's-eye vs. Monitor Horse Shoe Co.
7065—Bernheimer vs. Pierce.	5201—Dutcher vs. McKnight.
7097—Solomon vs. Elsberg.	5599—Moody vs. Pell.
7123—Mechanics' National B'k of Trenton vs. Bridgewater Paint and Color Works.	5735—Kalbfleish vs. Thompson.
7125—Murphy vs. Ackerson.	6187—Franklin vs. Max.
7127—Same vs. Same.	6279—She vs. Richardson.
7137—Hildreth vs. Shepard.	6541—Brodine vs. Kellen.
7143—Reed vs. Freeman.	6562—Banfield vs. Velon.
7153—Tufel vs. Beeman.	6647—McFarlin vs. Hastings.
	6653½—Johnson vs. Nostrand.
	6767—Bennett vs. Langtree.
	7377—Briggs vs. Buddle.

Part II.—Held by Brady J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
3315—Tracy vs. Caddle.	7018—Williams vs. Peabody
4368—Kasef vs. Kochen.	7020—Crosby vs. Jones.
4818—Hoffman vs. Wagner.	7032—Crosby vs. Ripley.
4820—Same vs. Same.	7066—Case vs. Thurman.
5010—Godon vs. Sisson.	7082—Townsend vs. Fisher.
6300—Fent vs. Worn.	7094—Simon vs. Houck.
6318—Welch vs. McMahon.	7102—Randolph vs. Peck.
6392—Clarke vs. Fish.	7112—Haskell vs. Clarke.
6794—Smith vs. Barney.	7144—Zweig vs. Adrain.
6856—McKinley vs. Auld.	7164—Johnson vs. Thompson.
6936—Audenried vs. Welch	7204—Schloss vs. Schloss.
6996—Kirby vs. McFarland	7296—Fulton vs. Huey.
7010—Adams vs. Hart.	6946—Weelly vs. Jaffey.
7014—Davis vs. Munn.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Equity Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
185—Patterson vs. Van Buren.	46—Halakie vs. Merritt.
194—Hughes vs. Heath.	97—Doyle vs. Jones.
153—Bass vs. Home Ins. Company.	187—Mitchell vs. Reed.
	243—Ohl vs. Wogram.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
34—Durfee vs. Conkling.	126—Same vs. Same.
124—Bowen vs. Chase.	153—Merchant vs. Watson.
125—Same vs. Same.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	
776—Eldridge vs. Strong.	985—Same vs. Same.
1014—Bayer vs. Hercules Life Ins. Co.	607—Donovan vs. Miller.
976—Jones vs. Mack.	995—Donaldson vs. Raymond.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 27.

Before Judge Barnard.

BREACH OF PROMISE TO MARRY—SUIT TO SET ASIDE AN AWARD BY AN ARBITRATOR ON THE GROUND OF BRIBERY.

Henry B. Stover vs. Jennie Cogswell.—This is an action in equity to set aside an award made by an arbitrator appointed by mutual consent, for the sum of $2,500 in favor of defendant and against the plaintiff. It appears that the defendant, who is now a married woman, the wife of William Rhodes, of Skaneateles, N. Y., made a claim against the plaintiff for damages for a violation of his promise to marry her. Thereupon, by mutual consent, the matter was referred to Charles B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, as arbitrator, each agreeing to abide by the award which he might make. Mr. Sedgwick awarded defendant damages to the amount herein specified. To this award plaintiff took exception for certain alleged irregularities, and thereupon an action was commenced in Syracuse to enforce the award. On the day when the case was called, an adjournment was asked for, founded on the affidavit of the defendant, (plaintiff in the present action,) together with the certificates of two physicians of his inability to attend, yet the Court refused to postpone the trial, the case went by default for defendant, and judgment was entered up against plaintiff for the amount of the award, with costs.

Subsequently plaintiff commenced the present action to set aside the award, alleging in his complaint as the grounds thereof, first, that the agreement to arbitrate provided that the award should be made within four days, but that after its execution, the agreement was altered, without his consent, to eight days, and that the award had not been made within the original time, mutually agreed upon; and second, that the arbitrator was bribed by promise of a fee of $500, to be paid him by defendant in this action, which fee was dependent on the award. An injunction had been issued by Judge BARNARD, staying the enforcement of the Syracuse judgment or suit until the determination of the present action.

On the present trial the plaintiff, who is a prominent merchant in iron and machinery in this City, was placed on the stand, and testified in his own behalf to the effect that he knew the defendant for about four years; that about August last he received several letters from her, which he showed to his counsel, by whom they were pronounced a black-mailing operation; that soon after he received a similar letter, followed by one from her husband, Mr. Rhodes; that he called upon Mr. Sedgwick, at Syracuse, with whom he was acquainted, while he (Sedgwick) was in Congress, and a meeting was arranged with the defendant at Skaneateles, at which an arbitration was agreed to, which agreement was consummated at the office of Mr. Sedgwick, at Syracuse; that defendant preferred an arbitration, as there were things she did not wish to come out, but that he (witness) said he did not care what came out, that he had advanced about $20,000 to her and her family to keep them from starving; that the original agreement to arbitrate, when signed by him provided for an award within four days, but was since altered to eight days, without his knowledge or consent, and that the award was not made within four days; that at his interview with the arbitrator, before agreement to refer, the latter said he would act as his friend, and that his partner, Mr. Andrews, would be guided by his (the arbitrator's) advice; that Sedgwick further said at that time, that he (Stover) had a claim which he threatened to enforce against him, for $8,000, (alleged by Stover to have been obtained by false pretenses of his (Sedgwick's) agent,) and if that claim was released, he (Sedgwick) would have the breach of promise matter settled; that a release was sent to the defendant, and returned unsigned; that subsequently Sedgwick asked $500, the same fee, he (Sedgwick) said, promised from the other side, to which plaintiff assented; that again and subsequently, Sedgwick wanted a release of Stover's claim without procuring a release of defendant's claim, but this was refused, plaintiff insisting that both matters or neither must be settled; and that later, Sedgwick raised his claim to $1,000, and this being refused, the whole negotiation was broken off, Sedgwick telling the plaintiff he would be "squeezed," and plaintiff replying, "go on and squeeze. I can stand it."

Defendant's counsel then put the defendant, Mrs. Rhodes, on the stand, who was examined exclusively on the point relating to the number of days mentioned in the agreement when signed by the parties, and testified that it was eight days, instead of four. Defendant also put in evidence, by consent of plaintiff's counsel, a statement of Mr. Andrews, the attorney of the defendant, confirming her testimony as to the time in the agreement being four days; also, a statement drawn up by defendant's counsel, of what he intended to prove by Mr. Sedgwick, if present, but who was now in Europe, to the effect that no fee or bribe was ever offered to or agreed to be accepted by him from any party; that the suggestion of an arbitrator came from the plaintiff, and that he, Mr. Sedgwick, had rendered a fair and impartial award, according to the testimony and his best judgment. In conclusion of the case for defendant, counsel offered the judgment record from the Court in Syracuse, and contended that it was conclusive of itself against any action of the plaintiff in this Court.

In rebuttal the plaintiff swore that there was very little truth in the statement offered as the proposed testimony of Mr. Sedgwick. It was also testified to by William E. Hilton that the defendant stated to him she had paid Mr. Sedgwick, and that she offered to accept $500 to settle the case.

The testimony being concluded, Judge BARNARD stated that, in the face of the judgment record, he was inclined to think that this suit was *res adjudicata*—that an appeal should have been taken from the Judge's refusal to postpone the case at Syracuse to the General Term. Also, that it was a rule in equity that the plaintiff must make out his case by a preponderance of affirmative testimony, and in this respect he thought plaintiff had failed. He therefore dismissed the complaint, but refused to grant defendant an allowance.

Mr. Bruno for plaintiff; William Henry Arnoux for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 27.

By Judge Cardozo.

Miller vs. Halsey; order granted.

McKinley vs. Simpson; order granted.

Barrowcliff vs. Barrowcliff; judgment for divorce granted; custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

Halski vs. Merritt; motion for substitution will be granted on payment of the amount reported by the referee to be due, and the costs of the reference.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 27.

By Judge Jones.

Nelson vs. Siro; motion to vacate attachment denied, with $10 costs.

Heister vs. Aden; motion for judgment granted, with $10 costs and a stay of five days.

Crowe vs. Crowe; motion for alimony denied, with $10 costs.

Rose vs. Rose; judgment granted.

Cook vs. Starkweather, Jr.; James F. Jones appointed commissioner.

Boyer vs. Good; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Simonson vs. Hargraves; injunction dissolved and motion for receiver denied, with costs.

Reaville vs. Ivy; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Tenbrock vs. Morris; order for allowance signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 27.

By Judge Robinson.

Lans vs. Knox; order settled.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 27.

FIRST BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅝	5 Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	43½
2,000 do...c.	113⅝	100 do.	43⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '62.	112⅝	50 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	92⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65.	111⅛	500 do.	92⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new	110⅜	100 Harlem R.	133¾
		200 Reading R.	100⅛
500 U. S. 5-20, C., '67, small	110⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R. s60.	120¼
		400 Lake S. & M. S.	93⅜
500 do.	110⅛	200 do...bet. c.	93⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '64.	111⅛	600 do.	93⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	60⅜	5 Panama R.	72
1,000 do.	60⅜	10 do.	73
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex C	62⅛	8 do.	74
10,000 Va. 6s, R., old	50	100 Union Pac. R.	24⅛
2,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	93⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.	80⅛
5,000 Cen. Pac. R. G. B.	90⅛	100 N. J. Cen...bet. c.	108⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st	83	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	88⅛
10,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc	72⅛	100 do...b10	88⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st.	91⅛	500 do...b30	88⅛
5,000 do.	91⅛	300 do...bet. c.	88⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.	86⅛	200 do.	88⅛
1,000 do.	86⅛	200 Mil. & St. P.	62⅛
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	98	100 do...b3	62⅛
1,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 2d.	100	300 Mil. & St. P. Pref. c	80⅛
4,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st.	100	300 Del., Lack. & W.	108⅛
8,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st Iowa Div.	87⅛	200 Bos., Hart. & E.	4⅛
		100 do.	4
10,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.	95	100 Chi. & Alton...s60.	115
1,000 Cedar F. & M. 1st	84	50 Chi. & Alton Pref.	116
500 Lake S. Div. B.	91	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. G.	93⅛
5,000 Jeff. R. 1st	90⅛	500 Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅛
10 Merch. Ex. Bank.	163	170 Morris & Essex R.	92⅛
10 Imp. & Trad. Bk.	157	17 do.	92
100 Mariposa Pref.	9⅛	5 N. Y. & N. H. R.	157
300 do.	9	15 N. Y. & N. H. Scrip.	143
400 do...bet. c.	9⅛	100 Han. & St. J. R.	108
100 Pac. M. St. Co. b. c	42⅛	100 do.	108⅛
100 do.	43	100 do.	108⅛
100 West. Un. Tel. b. c.	39⅛	100 Han. & St. J. Pref.	115⅛
100 Adams Express	67	100 do...s3.	116
17 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	151		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	110⅜	200 W. Far. Ex. Scrip.	3
7,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	110⅜	200 N. Y. C. & H...b30.	92⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	110⅜	500 do.	92⅛
1,000 Vir. St. 6s, x c.	63⅛	2,000 do...bet. call	92
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	60⅜	700 do...s3.	91⅞
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds	90⅛	300 do.	91⅞
25,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. bds. bet. call	73⅛	100 do...b3	92
25,000 do.	73⅜	500 do...b3	91⅞
300 Mariposa Pf...s60	9⅛	100 Erie R...b30.	22⅛
500 do...s60	9⅛	25 do...bet. call.	23
500 do.	9⅛	100 Reading	100⅛
100 do...s60	9	100 L. S. & M. S...b3	93⅜
200 W. U. Tel...b. c.	39⅛	900 do...bet. call	93⅛
400 do.	39⅛	300 Chi. & N. W.	80⅛
200 Pac. Mail	42⅛	100 Mil. & St. P...b30	62⅛
500 do.	42⅛	200 Tol. W. & W.	52⅛
100 do...bet. call.	42⅛	200 Bos., H. & E.	4
100 do...c.	42⅛	20 Chi. & Alt.	115⅜
		100 Chi. & Alt. Pf.	116½

THURSDAY, Oct. 27—P. M.

The feature of the day in Wall-street has been a decided change in the Money market, which has returned to a condition of ease, the pool which were manipulating the market having, for the time at least, suspended operations. Whether the movement was abandoned from prudential reasons or whether the pool, whose aim it was to break the Stock market, doubted the efficiency of the means employed, is a matter of little concern, the result being properly the subject of congratulation with mercantile as well as Wall-street borrowers. Among the large lenders today the Agency of the Bank of Montreal has been conspicuous, and to the release of its funds, probably more than to any other cause, was due the easier working of the market. It is intimated that possibly the locking-up movement will be repeated soon, and that the return of funds to the market today was made for the purpose of deterring the Secretary of the Treasury from buying an extra amount of 5-20s at the regular purchase; but from the best information attainable we are of the opinion that any future attempt of the kind will lack the support of the concern which gave this movement significance. The Treasury operations are in favor of at least a steady money market, and nothing is to be apprehended from the ordinary trade movements of currency to and from this centre, usual at this season of the year. Today large amounts were offered to first-class borrowers, for the remainder of the year, or for three months, at 7 ₱ cent., which shows confidence in a steady market. The opening rate on call loans was 7 ₱ cent., but in the afternoon, transactions were made as low as 4 ₱ cent., although the fair quotable rates were 5 and 6. In the open market, choice short date merchant paper is quoted at 7@8 ₱ cent., with few sales under 7½. Prime long date, as well as inferior grades of short date, range from 8 to 10 ₱ cent.

The Gold Room has, on the whole, been dull today, and all the sales have been between 112⅛@111¼, the latter price having been made late in the day on reports in regard to the capitulation of Metz. In the Gold Loan market the rates have ranged from 1 ₱ cent. per annum for carrying, to 1-64 of 1 ₱ cent. per day for borrowing, the bulk of the loans having been "flat." At the Sub-Treasury none of the 1871 bonds were today presented for prepayment, and the disbursements on account of the November interest amounted to $405,526 50, making a total thus far of $3,329,633 50. The Foreign Exchanges have been quiet, there being no steamer until Saturday. The leading drawers are asking 109¾ for sixty-day bills and 110 for short sight, but sales of their bills in second hands have been made at 109½. Other prime drawers are asking 109½, which simply indicates a disinclination to draw. Commercial bills are scarce, and such as are offered are at full rates, to wit, 109@109¼.

In the Public Funds the business has been light and the fluctuations unimportant. The large offerings to the Treasury, today, which amounted to $8,200,350, failed to depress the market. The following is a list of the proposals which were accepted by the Treasury:

Leonard, Sheldon & Co.		Edward Sweet & Co.	
$17,500 '64, r.	108.24	18,100 '65, r., n.	108.28
20,300 '64, c.	108.24	25,600 '65, c., n.	108.28
17,400 '65, r.	108.24	3,000 '62, r.	108.28
400 '65, c.	108.24	600 '65, r.	108.28
40,000 '64, c.	108.24	6,200 '67, c.	108.28
35,000 '65, c.	108.24	10,000 '65, n.	108.27
White, Morris & Co.		Bates & Brown.	
3,300 '62, r.	108.21	21,450 '65, n.	108.28
600 '62, c.	108.21	1,750 '64.	108.25
200 '64, r.	108.21	25,000 '65.	108.26
500 '64, c.	108.21	Jay Cooke & Co.	
600 '65, c.	108.21	1,000 '64, r.	108.28
3,500 '65, n.	108.21	29,100 '65, r.	108.28
800 '67, r.	108.21	99,500 '65, r., n.	108.28
500 '68, c.	108.21	9,500 '67, r.	108.28
J. S. Stanton.		750,000 '65, c., n.	108.28
5,000 '64.	108.24	826,500 '67, c.	108.28
15,000 '65, n.	108.26		
12,900 '65, n.	108.28	$2,000,000	

State Bonds continue quiet and prices show no important changes. Railroad Mortgages, as a class, have also been dull, although for some specialties, like Central Pacifics, which sold at 90¾, a good demand has been reported. City Bank shares were nominal.

The Railway share speculation at the Stock Exchange continues tame, and the leading stocks have varied but little in price, the market closing steady. The features have been New-York Central, Hudson, Lake Shore, Reading, North-west, Wabash and Ohio and Mississippi. In the miscellaneous list Pacific Mail and Western Union continue to absorb the most attention, although more than an ordinary business has been done in Mariposa Preferred. Panama has been noticeably weak, and small lots have sold as low as 72. Investment shares have been dull and firm, while Express stocks have been neglected.

The following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 27.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅜
American Gold Coin	112¼	111⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	60½	60⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅛	91⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅛	86⅞
Reading Railroad	100	100
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	110⅛
North-west Common	80½	80½
North-west Preferred	88⅜	88⅜
Pacific Mail Company	42½	42⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80⅝	80⅝
St. Paul Common	62½	62¼
Lake Shore	93¼	93⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	32	32
Toledo and Wabash	52¼	52¼
Western Telegraph	39½	39¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27.

Gold receipts	$1,843,943 03
Gold payments	1,122,129 76
Gold balance	64,225,073 50
Currency receipts	2,680,650 45
Currency payments	412,211 72
Currency balance	9,972,592 49
Customs	368,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	113⅛	5-20 reg., '67	110⅛
5-20 reg., '62	108	5-20 coup., '67	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	5-20 reg., '68	110⅛
5-20 reg., '64	108	5-20 coup., '68	110⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 reg.	106⅛
5-20 reg., '65	108⅛	10-40 coup.	106⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s Currency	111
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62½	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	105
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60¼	Illinois C'l bds., '70	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	63	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	63⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Va. 6s, reg., old	50	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, old	48	Ind. 6 ₱ c. War Loan	100
N. Car. Fdg. Act, '66	39	Ind. 5 ₱ cent.	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds.	27	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73	100
N. Car. 6s. Sp. Tax	22½	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	101
S. Car. 6s, new bds.	65	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	101
Missouri 6s	91⅛	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	91	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	107
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. Coup. B'ty Ln	107
La. 6s, new bds.	66⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105
La. 8s, Levee bds.	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
La. 8s, Levee bds.	87⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
Connecticut 6s	101⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105⅛
Rhode Island 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105⅛
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Arkansas 6s	62	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	Del., Lack. & W. 1st	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89½	Del., Lack. & W. 2d	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Tol. & W. 1st ext.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	89	Tol. & W. 2d	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Tol. & W. Equip. Bds	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	100	T., W. & W. c. conv. S. F	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	Gt. West. 1st, '68	100
Erie 1st Ext.	99½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	88
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	93	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83½
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	85	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	78½
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	80½	Gal. & Chic. 2d	96
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	79	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90½	Morris & Essex 2d	96
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85	104½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Harlem 1st	102½	N. J. Cen. new bds.	101
Harlem Con. M. & S. F.	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	96
Albany & Susq. 2d B.	92	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	91½
Albany & Susq. 3d B.	92½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	96
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	111	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	78
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	96	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	100½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	101½	Chic. & Alt. 1st	102
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M.	95	Chic. & Alt. Inc	91
Central Pac. Bds.	90½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99½
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	82½	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	87½
Union Land G'ts 7s	73½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	94½
Union Income 10s	72½	St. L. & I. M. Bds.	87½
Illinois Cen. 7 ₱ c. '70	106	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	108
Alton & T. H. 1st	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	82½	Mil. & St. P. 1st	83½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. d	87
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	96	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bds	93½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	78½
Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bd	82	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	84
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94½	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	79
H. & St. Jo. L. G'ts	105	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
H. & St. Jo. Conv.	106½	Boston, H. & E. guar.	28
Lack. & West. Bds.	95	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	84

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	139	Corn Exchange	125
Manhattan	150	Continental	94
Mechanics'	135	St. Nicholas	111
Union	130	Importers' & Traders'	158
America	145	Park	165½
City	210	N. Y. Nat. Exc. Bank	75
Tradesmen's	152	Fourth National	106
Fulton	160	Ninth National	107
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Tenth National	125
National	115½	Oriental	155
Merch'nts' Exchange	102	Bkrs.' & Brokers' Ass.	101
Leather Manufs.'	175	Del. & Hudson Canal	119½
Seventh Ward	112	Pennsylvania Coal	220
State of New-York	108	American Coal	35
Commerce	122½	Spring Mountain Coal	40
Broadway	250	Canton Co., Baltimore	67½
Mercantile	126	Cumberl'd Coal & Iron	30
American Exchange	111 x	Western Union Tel.	39½
Chatham	170	Quicksilver Mining	5
Hanover	100	Mariposa Mining	5
Irving	118	Mariposa Preferred	8½
People's	140	Mariposa Trus. Ctfs.	30
Grocers'	118	Adams Express	67
East River	111	Wells-Fargo Express	37½
Market	120	Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc.	2½
Nassau	110	American Express	43½
Shoe and Leather	163	Pacific Mail	42½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 27.

Telegraphed to B. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101½	102
City 6s, New	102½	102¾
Camden and Amboy	115½	116
Pennsylvania Central	....	60⅝
Reading	100	100⅛
Lehigh Valley	....	58
Catawissa Preferred	38½	38¾
Philadelphia and Erie	....	26⅜
Northern Central	42	....
Lehigh Navigation	32	32¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	88½	89

The November coupons and registered interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, will be paid free, at the banking-house of HATCH & FOOTE.

The Commercial Warehouse Company has declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable Nov. 1.

The November coupons of the Long Island Railroad Company will be paid at the office of VERMILYE & Co.

The interest on the First Mortgage 8 ₱ cent. Gold Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SOUTTER & Co., No. 53 William-street, who will also pay the coupons of the Sterling Bonds and Interest Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, to holders of these bonds in the Northern States.

The November coupons on the new Consolidated Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Oct. 20 says: "The demand for Money for duties has been as follows for the week:

Oct. 12	$12,844 83	Oct. 16	$20,613 32
Oct. 14	14,961 37	Oct. 17	52,716 08
Oct. 15	6,090 16	Oct. 18	26,920 16
Total			$135,149 50
Previously			6,452,223 94
Total			$6,587,363 44
Last year			6,863,709 25
Decrease			$276,325 81

The Specie shipments have been comparatively as follows:

To—	1869.	1870.
New-York, per railroad	$34,300 00	$239,503 14
Callao	......	300,000 00
England	427,562 18	......
France	175,090 54	......
Panama	20,000 00	5,000 00
Total	$681,952 72	$544,503 14
Previously by steamer	26,769,734 38	16,285,659 80
Previously by rail	5,196,325 54	11,487,463 84
Total since January 1	$32,648,011 64	$28,317,626 78
Add duties	6,863,709 25	6,587,363 44
Total	$39,511,720 89	$34,905,010 22

The following is a summary of the Export values from Oct. 13 to 19, inclusive:

To—	Vessel.	Amount.
Liverpool	Panther	$55,000
Cork	Georges	28,500
Cork	Singapore	40,600
Cork	Nereus	69,469
New-York	John Tucker	164,567
New-York	Sacramento	84,922
Tahiti	Scotland	3,033
Tahiti	Nautilus	20,951
Tahiti	Ionia	9,529
Panama	Sacramento	2,286
Mexican Ports	Sacramento	2,982
Total		$481,837

The situation of the crops are as follows:

	Flour, qr. sks.	Wheat, sks.	Total sks. Wheat.	Total sks. Wheat. 1869.
Stocks July 1	64,660	27,427	78,425	46,771
Oregon receipts	165,000	......	123,680	41,576
California receipts	195,527	2,577,109	2,723,755	3,750,611
Total supply	425,187	2,604,536	2,925,860	3,828,958
Total exports	208,192	1,378,516	1,534,660	2,661,451
Balance			1,391,200	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., }
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST. }

☞ THE COUPONS OF THE LONG ISLAND Railroad Company due Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that date at this office. VERMILYE & CO.

☞ $250,000 FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the CHERRY VALLEY, SHARON AND ALBANY RAILROAD for sale. This is the only mortgage on a road twenty-two miles long, connecting Albany and Cherry Valley. The road is completed and has been in successful operation since the 15th June, and its net earnings are largely in excess of its interest on the mortgage bonds. The road is perpetually leased to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the bonds can be recommended as one of the very best and safest investments in the market. For further particulars apply to HALLGARTEN & CO.,
No. 28 Broad-st.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, connecting St. Louis and St. Paul, and running through the finest portion of Iowa, is now nearly completed. The remaining million of its 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds is now offered at 90 and accrued interest. Parties who desire a strictly first-class investment on one of the very best roads in the country are invited to examine into the merits of this security. It pays fully one-third more interest than Governments, which are taken in exchange at the highest market rate.
W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer,
No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

After a full examination, we have accepted an agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
JAY COOKE & CO.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at offices of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, and banking-houses of HOWES & MACY, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pkgs.	6	Pork, bbls.	77
Cotton, bales	4,233	Beef, pkgs.	1,305
Copper, bbls.	85	Cut-meats, pkgs.	200
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	39	Grease, pkgs.	100
Eggs, bbls.	814	Butter, pkgs.	2,194
Flour, bbls.	9,598	Cheese, boxes	8,566
Corn-meal, bags	350	Tallow, pkgs.	24
Wheat, bushels	36,900	Rice-flour, bags	988
Corn, bushels	17,408	Rice, pkgs.	163
Oats, bushels	25,163	Starch, boxes	509
Malt, bushels	3,100	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,150
Barley, bushels	7,582	Tobacco, hhds.	205
Beans, bushels	150	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	50
Grass-seed, bushels	94	Sumac, bags	337
Hops, bales	308	Whisky, bbls.	130
Hides, No.	1,532	Wool, bales	203
Hides, bdls.	875	Ystle, bales	133
Leather, sides	8,497	Skins, bales	64
Resin, bbls.	267		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Blue Nose*, for Rotterdam—3,971 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Australia*, for Glasgow—30 bbls. Apples, 1,366 boxes Cheese, 32 hhds. Tallow, 3 casks Grease, 223 bags Clover-seed, 2,947 bbls. Flour, 23,317 bushels Wheat, 15 bags Hog Hair, 305 tierces Beef, 39 hhds. Tobacco, 7 bales Hogs, 165 pkgs. Fish-oil.

ASHES—Pots have been inactive at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls continue dull and nominal at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market for Brazils was steady with a fair business doing. We notice sales of 4,400 bags, ex *Bore*, in Baltimore, 4,000 bags, ex *Clifton*, and 5,000 bags, ex *Paladin*, on private terms. East and West India Coffees are quiet. Within a few days sales have been made of 1,300 bags Laguayra; 130 bags Costa Rica; 150 bags San Domingo; 70 bags Savanilla, and 233 bags Jamaica, at prices within the range. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market for prompt delivery was less active, and prices were quoted ⅛c. lower. The sales were 1,759 bales, including 890 to exporters; 831 to spinners and 37 to speculators. For forward delivery there was a good business. For this month prices were easier, but the later months maintained prices. The sales were 12,900 bales, as follows: 400 bales basis Low Middling free on board at Charleston, on private terms; 250 bales at Mobile, at 15c.; 250 bales at 14¾c.; 250 bales, at Charleston, by Nov. 15, at 14⅞c.; 600 bales Middling before Nov. 15, at 16⅛c.; 2,700 bales basis Low Middling for October, at 16c.@16⅛c.; 3,800 bales for November, at 15¾c.@15⅞c.; 1,600 bales for December, at 15¾c.@15⅞c.; 1,000 bales for January, at 15⅝c.@15¾c.; 500 bales for February, at 15¾c.@16⅛c.; 500 bales for March, at 16⅛c.

Closing Quotations.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13⅛	13⅜	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¾	16	16¼
Low Middling	16	16¼	16½	16¾
Middling	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
Good Middling	16⅞	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,888
Receipts last week	24,104
Receipts the preceding week	26,453
Receipts since Sept. 1	139,495
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	787,447
Receipts preceding year	646,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	
Exports since Sept. 1	72,076
Exports year ending Sept 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	25,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very moderate movement in State and Western Flour since our last. Shipping brands have been scarce and held above the limits of export buyers for both prompt and forward delivery; hence transactions have been light. Trade and Family brands have been slow of sale at former quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,250 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at from $5 35@$5 60; inferior to good extra State at $5 75@$6, mainly at $5 90@$6 for prompt, and $6 for November delivery; good to very choice do., $6@$6 40; poor to good shipping extra Western at $5 75@$6; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio at $5 80@$6, ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 60@$5 15
Sour Flour	5 00@ 5 60
Superfine State and Western	5 35@ 5 60
Extra State	5 75@ 6 40
Extra City, shipping brands	5 85@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 45@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 80@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 05@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 00@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 20@ 9 35

Southern Flour has been in less demand, but quoted firm; sales reported since our last of 830 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 65 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 60@$10 25 for good Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in better supply and limited request at $4@$5 60 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet and heavy at $4 10@$4 85 for Yellow and White Western; $4 [illegible] $4 50 for Jersey; $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, and $4 75@$4 80 for Southern, ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been quiet, ranging from $3 10@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 30@$6 50
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 50@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 60
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 [illegible] 4 85
Corn-meal, puncheon	22 [illegible]23 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been less active since our last, and under the influence of rather more liberal offerings, heavy prospective arrivals, and increasing stringency in the ocean freight line, prices have been quoted in favor of buyers, particularly for new Spring, which has been offered with most freedom for both prompt and early future delivery. The dealings in Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat, though not extensive, show no remarkable variation as to price, from the latest transactions of yesterday, the bulk of the sales having been of Amber, in store at $1 35, and afloat at $1 35@$1 36½, though some lots were placed as low as $1 29@$1 30 for poor to ordinary Red, and as high as $1 37@$1 38 for choice Amber. Of new crop Spring Wheat, a fair amount changed hands, chiefly for export, at the reduced figures of $1 33@$1 35, mainly at $1 33@$1 34 for No. 1, and $1 30@$1 32 for No. 2, ₱ bushel. In old crop No. 2 Spring, the business has been moderate, mostly within a range of from $1 14@$1 22½ as the extremes for steamer and sailing-vessel grades. White Wheat has been in some request for milling purposes at former prices. New and Old Spring, mixed, has attracted less attention, and has been quoted irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 124,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 40@$1 60, chiefly at $1 45@$1 56; Red and Amber Western at $1 28@$1 38, chiefly at $1 35@$1 38½, for Amber, in store and afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 33@$1 35, chiefly at $1 33@$1 34 for new; No. 2 Spring at $1 30@$1 32 for fair to choice new crop; $1 14@$1 19 for soft and warm to good steamer grades, and $1 19½@$1 22½ for sailing vessel old crop, and $1 23@$1 27, in store and afloat, for new and old mixed; and $1 14@$1 18½ for soft to good steamer grade Chicago and Racine; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 70; Red and Amber State at $1 32@$1 38; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 28@$1 38; White Southern at $1 50@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in very light supply and in moderate request at firmer prices, closing, however, tamely at the improved rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 77½c.@81c. for ordinary to prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at about 80c.@81c. for good to prime boat-loads, afloat; 85c.@90c. for Yellow Western and State; 82c.@90c. for White do., and 70c.@77c. for Unsound and Damp, ₱ bushel. Rye has been very dull and nearly nominal, ranging from 93c.@$1 for fair to very choice New Western, ₱ bushel. Barley continues quiet and depressed, with sales reported of 21,000 bushels, including Canada West at from $1 12@$1 16; Canada East on private terms; Western at $1 07@$1 10, and State at 95c.@$1 03, ₱ bushel. Barley-malt continues inactive, with sales reported since our last of only small lots, including Canada at $1 15@$1 25, and State at $1@$1 05 ₱ bushel. Oats continue in rather limited demand at generally easier prices, the bulk of the business having been in Mixed Western at 52½c.@53c., chiefly 53c.; Mixed Ohio at 54c.@54½c., and White Ohio at 55c.@56½c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 56,000 bushels at 52c.@56½c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The Albany *Argus* says: The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M. Oct. 26, 1870:

Wheat—E. R. Tanvier, Buffalo; Adams, Buffalo; George Bloom, Buffalo; G. N. Mitchell, Buffalo; E. M., Buffalo; W. W. Wile, Buffalo; John R. Holt, Buffalo; Buffalo, Buffalo; S. R. Fish, Penn Yan.

Lumber—Ira D. Stoddard, Oswego; Setter, Oswego; L. D. Card, Oswego; Fort Sumter, Oswego; Smith & Post, Oswego; R. Wood, Lyon's Falls; R. Brail, Olean; Wm. R. J., Rome; Colonel Ellsworth, Rome; Lucy J. Sweeney, Buffalo; Terry Cummings, Buffalo; Novelty, Buffalo; S. S. Croos, Buffalo; Marquise Sheets, Buffalo; Francis Kernan, Buffalo.

Staves—P. S. Marsh, Buffalo; M. A. McAnnally, Buffalo.

Malt—Francis Marvis, Penn Yan.

Barley—J. E. Foster, Oswego; Antietam, Oswego; Henry C. Abbey, Oswego; Lizzie, Oswego.

Apples—J. F. Henry, Rochester; Phernie Stark, Palmyra; J. S. Howe, Palmyra.

Coal—Fall Brook, No. 11, Watkins; Fall Brook, No. 21, Watkins.

Corn—R. E. Sherlock, Buffalo.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the third week in October, in the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.
1870	19,600	439,700	226,200	415,000
Increase	19,600	439,700	226,200	415,000

The breaks at Hoffmans cut off the receipts in 1869. The aggregate quantity of the same article, left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d inst., inclusive, during the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.
1869	356,300	11,914,900	4,879,700	56,500
1870	332,300	12,035,900	4,292,600	1,636,100
Dec.	24,000	Inc. 121,000	Dec. 5,87,100	Inc. 1,579,600

The Barley in 1870 is all new crop but 82,000 bushels. By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 200 bbls. Flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of October, in the years indicated:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Canal opened.	April 28.	May 6.	May 10.
Flour, bbls.	280,500	356,300	332,300
Wheat, bushels	8,694,300	11,914,900	12,035,900
Corn, bushels	15,465,800	4,879,900	4,292,600
Barley, bushels	1,630,700	56,500	1,636,100
Oats, bushels	8,594,900	2,367,300	4,602,800
Rye, bushels	412,800	234,300	153,700
Malt, bushels	360,000	201,100	622,200
Feed, lbs.	......	7,841,600	10,106,300

HAY—Bale Hay has been in good demand at $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues salable and steady at 80c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in very moderate request at from 10c.@17c. for New Crop; 10c.@15c. for Yearlings, and 3c.@7c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 308 bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—Remained quiet. Prime grocery grades were firm, being scarce, while the other kinds were in the buyers' favor. We noticed sales 28 hhds. Porto Rico at 54c.@62c.; at auction, 30 hhds. Manzanilla at 56c.@61c., and 16 bbls New-Orleans at $1 12@$1 20; New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 37c.@63c.; New Crop Porto Rico at 22c.@23c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@$1 ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@23c.	22c.@26c.
Cuba, Clayed	22c.@26c.	26c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	28c.@38c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	38c.@42c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@63c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has sold slowly, with prices about the same; sales embrace 70 bbls. at 44c., on deck. Resins—The business has been in small lots. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 43½c.@44c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominal; Resin, $1 90@$6 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 15@$2 40; Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Linseed has been more active; prices very firm. Sales, from crusher's hands, at 88c., casks. Crude, Whale and Sperm, the sales are unimportant.

PETROLEUM—There has been a little better sale for Crude, in bulk, with prices steadily held; 2,200 bbls. were placed in lots at 11¾c. Crude for Creek delivery has been less active; the quotations are $2 95, seller's option balance of the year, and $3 for spot on the Upper; also, $3 10@$3 15 for spot on Lower Road. Refined has ruled very quiet, with prices easier and very tame; sales are 1,000 bbls. at 23c., and reported 5,000 bbls., this lot late last night, at 23c. In Philadelphia the market very dull, with prices about the same; we quote Refined on spot at 23⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been in active and heavy, for both prompt and forward delivery. Other kinds have been dull and irregular. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, since our last, of 235 bbls. at $25 87@$26, chiefly $26 for Western Mess; $29 50 for City Mess; $21@$22 for Prime and Extra Prime; $25@$25 50 for Thin Mess; $24 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand and rather firmer. We quote the range at from 10c.@10¾c., as the extremes, chiefly at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue inactive at irregular rates; sales have been reported of only small lots at 14½c.@15½c. for City-pickled Shoulders; 18c.@20c. for Pickled Hams, ₱ lb. City-cured Bacon has been in limited demand at 14½c. for Long Clear, ₱ lb.; sales, 60 boxes. Lard has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported of 310 tcs. and bbls. at 14c.@16⅛c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15⅛c.@16⅛c. for fair to choice Western Steam, and 14½c.@14⅞c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery the transactions have been limited at yielding figures, including sales of ... tcs., seller December on private terms. Beef has been in limited request at former figures; sales have been reported of 70 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $13@$18 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quiet since our last at about previous figures. Beef Hams continue quiet at $30@$32, in job lots, for ice-cured, ₱ bbl.; sales, 60 bbls. Butter continues in request at uniform rates. We quote: State and Pennsylvania, inferior to fancy, 23c.@27c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@37c.; the day's receipts were 2,194 pkgs. Cheese has been in request at full prices. We quote at from 5c.@15½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 8,566 boxes. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD review the week's business in Butter and Cheese, thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 15,997 pkgs. The continued peculiar feature of the Butter market is the unusual preponderance of inferior Butter, both of Western and State, which is the result of the very unusual hot Summer. Consequently, a good fair demand prevails at our quotations for good sound Butter with color, and for the fine to extra qualities, while the low to fair grades of stock are in over supply, and are actually without quotable rates. Our quotations are unchanged:

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	40@42
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	38@40
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	37@39
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	36@37
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	33@35
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	37@39
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₱ lb.	35@37
Welsh tubs, fair to good State, ₱ lb.	30@34
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	35@37
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	35@37
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	30@33
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	30@32
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	30@32
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	25@27
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	20@22
Common and White, Western and State Stock, ₱ lb.	15@18

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 42,682 boxes. The export for the same period is 24,620 boxes of 50 lbs. each. The market has been firm and active during the week for all classes of trade; but there is no question that in competition for stock among rival dealers, for both export and local trade, prices have been run to an extreme point. We advance our quotations to 15¾c., but note that a number of parcels of extra late made stock have brought readily 16c., which sales, however, are exceptional:

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	14½@15½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	13 @14
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	12 @13
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	5 @ 9
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb.	14½@15½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	13 @14
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	10 @11½

RICE—There was no new feature to note. The demand was light, and while the supply was but moderate holders were anxious to realize. We quote Carolina at 7½c.@8c., and Rangoon at 6¾c.@7c.

SUGAR—The market for Raw was firm, with a fair business doing. We notice sales of 1,075 hhds. at 9⅞c.@10¼c. for Cuba; 10c.@10¼c. for Porto Rico; and 1,300 boxes Havana at 9⅛c.@9⅞c. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@10c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10¼c.@11⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10⅞c. ₱ lb. Refined continue in quite moderate request at unaltered prices. We quote the range at 11⅞c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

SEED—For Linseed there has been less inquiry with prices steadily held. Sales are unimportant.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales since our last, 60,000 lbs., at 8½c.@9¼c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 9c. for prime; 12,500 lbs. Stearine, at 13c.@16½c.; and small lots of Grease at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet and irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 175 bbls., in lots, at 90½c.@92c., chiefly 91c., for iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 130 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted stronger, with a very light supply of room available, and a good inquiry noted for accommodation, mainly for Flour, Wheat, Petroleum and Cotton. For Liverpool, there were taken 430 bales Cotton, by steam, part at ⅞d. ₱ lb.; 85,000 bushels Wheat, mainly at 10d. by steam, ₱ bushel. For London, 6,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, a bark with 2,500 quarters, and another with 2,300 quarters Wheat at 7s. ₱ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
TWO ROSES. Leading characters by Messrs. Chas. Fisher, Clark, Stoddart, Marlowe, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. Sefton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA PETIT FAUST, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Rittermans, Gausins, Anthony and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
IL TROVATORE, (English opera.) Characters by Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Mrs. Zelda Seguin and Messrs. A. Laurence and Castle.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
VALERIE, THE BLIND ORPHAN. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans and others.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, MR. AND MRS. WHITE, and SOMNAMBULA.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LUCREZIA BORGIA. (German Opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
2d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, corner 35th-st.
GRAND FAIR. For the benefit of the wounded and the widows and orphans of the German Army.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
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Twenty copies, one year	25
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years,.and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A Berlin telegram announces that the King of Prussia has informed the Queen that Marshal BAZAINE and Metz capitulated yesterday morning, the army and garrison laying down their arms. The prisoners, 150,000 in number, include 20,000 sick and wounded. A Tours dispatch, giving the story of an escaped officer from Metz, shows that nothing of the surrender was known or published in that city. Fighting was reported to be in progress yesterday at Orleans. Troops are moving forward rapidly from Tours. Dispatches from Lyons report a decided halt in the Prussian advance in the Eastern Departments.

A St. Petersburg dispatch gives a summary of the negotiations by neutrals for an armistice, from which it appears that Russia, on JULES FAVRE'S visit to the Prussian head-quarters, thought the opportunity of neutrals to mediate had arrived; but on receiving Count BISMARCK'S note on the subject of the probable early starvation of Paris, the idea of neutrals changed. When the subject of mediation was again pressed, Russia held back, for the reason that mediation without force would be worthless. The belligerents alone could determine the conditions of peace. The Manchester *Guardian*, of yesterday, contains what purports to be the terms of peace proposed by England, Russia and Austria, of which no cession of territory, the razing of the fortifications of Metz and Strasbourg, and France to pay 200,000,000 francs indemnity, are the points, the peace to be guaranteed by the neutrals. The Russian Minister at Tours has received a dispatch from Versailles assuring him that a safe conduct will be granted to M. THIERS, and that the King of Prussia shows a desire to accept the mediation of the neutral Powers. The people of the Departments of Jura and Vosges have petitioned the Provisional Government not to accept peace based on the surrender of French territory. A London dispatch says that Greece has recognized the French Republic.

The new Director of the Public Safety in France has ordered the trial as traitors of all who willingly and for profit furnish provisions to the enemy, and M. GAMBETTA has issued a circular, impressing on the Mayors the imperative duty of defending every town. Persons desirous of sending letters to Paris are informed in Tours that they may send them to the Prefecture, as the blockade of Paris is to be broken. Affairs have become more orderly in Marseilles; the suppressed journals have been permitted to reappear.

Prince NAPOLEON has written a letter to the London papers, defending himself from the charges recently made against him, and asserting his loyalty to the Ex Emperor's family.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The four missing boats of the wrecked steam-ship *Cambria* were found yesterday on the Giants' Causeway, Ireland, empty, and no trace of the passengers or crew was visible anywhere. The stern of the steamer drifted ashore at Islay, Scotland, but no trace of any other survivor of the wreck but MCGARTLAND has been found. Reports have reached London of several vessels disabled or compelled to put back by the recent heavy weather....A report prevails in London that Italy, England and Prussia have acquiesced in the candidature of the Duke of AOSTA for the Spanish throne....The Hungarian Budget shows a surplus for the year 1869 of nine and a half millions.

GENERAL.

About a dozen passengers were badly cut and bruised and the conductor killed, on a train on the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, near Thompson Brook, East Brunswick, yesterday afternoon. The baggage-car was thrown down an embankment, and the rear passenger car was thrown over on its side. The conductor was killed while endeavoring to put the break on the rear car.

Inquiry having been made as to the safety of the United States steamer *Shenandoah*, the Secretary of the Navy replied that he has no apprehension. She was authorized to touch at Madeira or the Azores, and was ordered to proceed to her destination under sail, but to use coal if necessary. Some weeks must elapse, owing to imperfect mail communication, before accounts could be received about her.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the Post-office receipts from the sale of stamps were $16,581,000, or $1,409,000 in excess of the previous year.

The new chapel just finished at the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, was dedicated on Wednesday afternoon with appropriate services.

The steamers *Nipsic*, *Frolic* and *Guard* have returned from the Canadian fishing grounds, the fishing season having closed. The senior officer of the squadron reports that five American vessels were seized for fishing within the prohibited limits. At one time there were eleven British war vessels in the vicinity of the grounds, some to refit and receive supplies. Nothing of an unpleasant character occurred. The catch was less favorable than in former seasons.

The colored man ALBERT NICHOLS, who murdered his wife and her mother in September, 1869, in Washington, died on Tuesday night in the hospital of the jail, in that city, of passive congestion of the brain, the result of extreme nervous exhaustion, consequent upon long-continued excitement, and continued voluntary muscular exertion, with willful abstinence from food.

A locomotive on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, Pennsylvania, exploded last night. JERRY WERTZ, the engineer, was blown to pieces, and a boy named DANIEL HECK was fatally injured.

Returns to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 9,574 immigrants arrived at Boston, of whom 1,511 were natives of Nova Scotia.

An express train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad ran through an open switch on Tuesday night, near Shoal's Station, and collided with a coal train on the side track. The tender of the passenger train was forced into the baggage car, and the smoking and first passenger cars were "telescoped" half their length. The fireman, a woman and a young girl were killed, and about a dozen persons injured.

GEORGE CAHOON, Ex-Mayor of Richmond, Va., was convicted, yesterday, in the City Court, of uttering a forgery, by which the State was defrauded of $7,000, the value of an escheated estate. The punishment was assessed at four years' imprisonment in the State Prison. A new trial will be asked for.

The recruits of Governor's Island, ordered to the Fourth Infantry in the Department of the Platte, and all other recruits of the general service at this port, are ordered to join the Eighth Regiment on its arrival at David's Island, until the total assignment numbers 450.

The men who robbed the Southern mail coach from Salt Lake on the night of the 24th inst. have been arrested. Their names are MCKAY, ST. LEGER and HEATH. MCKAY was formerly proprietor of the Revere House in Salt Lake City.

The trial of Col. R. B. CLARK, charged with counterfeiting, was commenced before Judge BENEDICT, at the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. The indictment specified that he had in his possession a plate for counterfeiting tobacco stamps; that he had attempted to pass 5,000 fraudulent revenue stamps and several false $3 manifest stamps, and that he had in his possession washed stamps. The case will be continued today.

The failure of OVERWEG & Co., of Shanghai, is announced in recent advices from that city. They were interested in the American trade.

The Prospect.

We entertain the hope that the opponents of Tammany, Republicans and Democrats combined, will this time succeed in rescuing the City from the grasp of the corrupt scoundrels who now plunder it to their hearts' content. Tammany has profited by a popular belief in its impregnability. Men have refused to enter the lists against it on the ground that it could win under any circumstances. Others have remained away from the polls under the impression that voting against Tammany was only wasting their votes. These delusions should now come to an end. The question, so far as this City is concerned, has ceased to be one of party. It is, whether honest citizens or thieves shall have the control of affairs,—whether good citizens or the organized enemies of law and order shall have the upper hand in the community. This being the real issue, we cannot doubt the result, except on the supposition that the property, the industry and the intelligence of the City fail to do their duty in a crisis which vitally affects their future. For as between good citizens and bad ones, it is quite certain that the latter are a minority. If they elect the Tammany ticket, it will be because of the apathy of those who should be impelled by self-interest, if by no higher consideration, to participate actively in the contest. A strong point was gained when the regular Republican organization consented to forego strict party nominations. If this be followed by cordial and energetic co-operation with the better portion of the Democracy, the City will be redeemed.

It may be redeemed, too, in spite of Tammany's attempts to create a false issue by misrepresenting the action of the National Government and its officers here. What the Ring will lose by an honest election, they are trying to regain by falsehood. There is no baseness to which they will not descend. They cannot manufacture voters by fraudulent naturalization. They cannot crowd the polls with repeaters, save by incurring a peril which these men are afraid to encounter. They cannot stuff the ballot-boxes, for Federal authority will be there to watch them, and to pounce upon offenders. Driven to their wits' end, they raise the cry that the free exercise of the suffrage is endangered by Federal bayonets. "Federal bayonets!" That is the Tammany bugaboo of the hour. The fact that they are compelled to resort to a palpable deception to weaken the force of the impending blow shows the strait to which they are reduced. There is a proper jealousy of any influence hostile to freedom of election, and this feeling the newspapers which do the bidding of organised ruffianism would fain evoke. But the people comprehend too well the situation and its exigencies to be deceived. The only violence which there ever was the slightest reason to apprehend is the violence which has served Tammany in former emergencies. That has hitherto been an alarming reality. Timid persons were afraid to go to the voting-places. The ruffians had everything their own way. There was nothing which they were afraid to do, for the administrators of local law sat waiting to assure them impunity. These were actual terrors, from which Tammany permitted no escape. The National Election law dispels them absolutely. It guarantees free voting to all. It secures to every honest vote its due share of influence. Its operation has nothing to do with "Federal bayonets." The officials who are intrusted with its administration are civil officers. It involves no parade, and certainly no exercise of military power. Not a soldier will be near the polls. Apart from the functionaries prescribed by the law, United States authority will be no more represented than at other elections. If at any stage of the election there be more of it, we may be quite sure that the Tammany crowd will provoke its interference. We shall neither see nor hear anything about it unless the ruffians who do the dirty work of the Democracy attempt, by force, to turn the current of affairs. Every reputable citizen knows this well enough. He knows that law for once means order and liberty, and that the power behind the law will only make itself felt when the supremacy of order is threatened.

The Surrender of Metz.

The capitulation of Metz is the beginning of the end. The second great division of the trained soldiers of the Empire have laid down their arms, and the defense of France remains in the hands of demoralized fractions of the two original armies, and of the raw, undisciplined levies of the Republic. The fortress by the Moselle that was deemed impregnable has fallen, and the fortified city by the Seine is, therefore, brought much nearer to its doom. For, in the first place, the moral effect of the fall of Metz will, in Paris, and France at large, be of a very depressing kind. We do not as yet know enough of the conditions on which BAZAINE and his army have surrendered, to judge whether treachery or intrigue has had anything to do with the capitulation. Even in view of the persistent exaggerations of French officers, the narrative of the escaped messenger to Tours contrasts somewhat strangely with the contemporaneous dispatch of King WILLIAM. The discrepancies of the two accounts with reference to the number of soldiers within the walls cannot fail to be remarked, but the most noticeable point is, that according to the very confident assertions of the messenger at Tours, Metz was well-provisioned, and even able to hold out, if not "for an indefinite time," at least "for many weeks" longer. Add to this the French officer's statements about the unsuspected success of the various sorties, and the consequent good spirits of the garrison, and we must conclude either that the past week has been full of unrecorded disasters to the troops behind the walls of Metz, or that the fugitive at Tours was a Munchausen of the first magnitude, or that BAZAINE is the partner in a very discreditable intrigue, and the hero of a very sorry exhibition of patriotism.

In any case, the fall of Metz is a deadly blow to a losing cause. The only obstacle to the complete German occupation of the two coveted Provinces has been removed: a formidable body of fresh troops is disengaged to make the blockade of Paris more complete, and render the hopes of raising it still more chimerical. A great fortress, which contained comparatively few non-combatants, and a well-equipped and disciplined garrison, has stood a siege of but little more than two months; what can a mere fortified city expect in which all these favorable conditions are pretty nearly reversed? The Parisians have, it may be presumed, moments of calm reflection in which such considerations will produce their natural effect. Desperation and extremity often work wonders, but no one who has impartially observed the nature of the resistance offered by the French as a nation to the German invaders, can hope much from the stimulating effect of fresh misfortunes. The last vestige of completed military organization disappears with the disarming of the troops of BAZAINE, and there is neither national ardor nor constructive ability left to make up for the enormous odds now on the side of the Prussians.

Aggressive Civilization.

As will be seen from a letter we publish today from a correspondent at Pekin, the Chinese Government have, to a considerable extent, admitted their responsibility for the late massacre at Tien-tsin. They have not, it is true, conceded all which strict justice demands, nor does there appear to be any prospect that, unless under compulsion, they will do so. It is the testimony of all competent observers that, though the latest evidence of Chinese vindictiveness happened to fall upon the French, it sprung from a deep and universal feeling of hatred against all foreigners. Whatever may be the sentiments of their respective Governments, residents of all nations are agree that their safety can only be guaranteed by a united action between the Western Powers when any such outrage calls for redress. It is clear, however, that before any intelligible international policy can be adopted toward China there must be constructed some common code of mutual obligations, to be observed toward the Government and institutions of China. For example, it is conceded that the French made themselves specially obnoxious to the native rulers by the excess to which their missionaries carried their efforts at proselytizing. It is useless to disguise the fact that all sorts of religious propagandism are especially distasteful to the governing class of China. They hate it as an element of social disturbance, and their national vanity is outraged at the thought that "men who neither speak Chinese nor read CONFUCIUS, and are thus, necessarily, barbarians and illiterate," should presume to teach them a higher and nobler faith than their own. Prudent men will, in justice to themselves and the creed they desire to propagate, be careful of wounding too deeply national susceptibilities that have been nurtured through scores of generations. The French Roman Catholic missionaries went out of their way to outrage Chinese sentiment. Not content with a religious surveillance over their converts, they claimed the right to place them under the civil protection of their Government. The Christianized Chinaman thus became, through the intemperate ardor of his Ultramontane patrons, a sort of naturalized French citizen, over whom his native Government ceased to have anything but a very imperfect kind of control.

It is freely admitted, even by those who counsel a prompt demand on the part of all the foreign Governments for restitution for the recent massacre, that the dangers which at present impend over residents in China are chiefly those which are excited by the Roman Catholic missions. The significance of the late telegrams announcing the further destruction of the churches of this faith will thus be understood, and the difficulties in the way of a thoroughly united line of action among foreign Powers represented in China may be better appreciated. It may safely be predicted that while the new *régime* in France may be disposed to avenge the slaughter of their countrymen at Tien-tsin, they will probably let the missionaries understand that for the future they must take the risk upon their own shoulders, of transplanting Ultramontanism to the "Flowery Land." A spiritual independence that would not be tolerated at home could not logically be forced upon China. The moderate counsels of our Minister in China, whose position confers an admirable fitness for the office of mediator, may combine with other influences in averting the armed contest that seems impending over the Empire. A better opportunity could not be selected for constructing some satisfactory basis of mutual agreement, with regard to the claims of foreign citizens upon the protection of their respective Governments acting in concert, and for correcting many of the abuses that have crept into Western intercourse with China.

"Watering" Away Wealth.

How shall a prudent investor dispose of his money? The question is more easily asked than answered. To the large capitalist it is of course inapplicable. His business is to manage his means; he has time and opportunity to estimate the relative values of securities; a reputation for financial strength brings him into contact with the promoters of large enterprises, and the shrewdness and tact which helped to make him rich serve all the time to make him richer.

But there are multitudes of persons, not of this class, to whom the safe and profitable use of surplus means is a source of continual anxiety. They have acquired some money, and they are puzzled to find, outside of their business, methods of investment that shall prove at once secure, remunerative, and available in time of need. It was for the benefit of this class that the axiom, "a national debt is a national blessing," was originally invented. It is not an absurd saying, if considered with strict reference to their convenience. The English consols meet the wants of a host of timid and prudent people; and for years past the Government bonds of the United States have facilitated the advantageous use of money by our own people. Always marketable, bearing a good rate of interest, and beyond all peradventure safe, they have rendered the business of investment comparatively easy.

The present issues of Government bonds, however, will not be much longer available. If the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of the Funding bill be in any reasonable degree successful, the profitableness of this form of investment will be materially reduced. Public institutions will probably still prefer them as among the best possible securities, but private investors of the average class—those, we mean, who expect six or seven per cent. interest without incurring any appreciable risk—will look in other directions. For them, promoters of corporate enterprises have already prepared much captivating advice. "Buy railway stocks and bonds," is the recommendation heard on many sides. And, undoubtedly, good railway securities possess merits as an investment which entitle them to more extended popular favor than they at this moment enjoy. The difficulty is in ascertaining what really are valuable securities of this sort, and in obtaining assurances against their depreciation.

In some respects, Wall-street has overreached itself. Well-established confidence is to a banker or business man an essential part of his capital. It is quite as essential to that irresponsible entity known as Wall-street. But Wall-street has, in a large measure, forfeited the confidence on which alone it can permanently thrive. It has passed under the control of "Rings," as unscrupulous in their way as that colossal Ring which has become the master of the City. Cautious investors, and even cautious speculators, have been frightened out of the Street. They have discovered that railway shares and bonds are manipulated by a series of cliques without reference to intrinsic value. Against combinations of this sort an individual can do nothing. If he enter the market to buy or sell, he knows that he is very likely to come out fleeced. "Operating" has, in fact, become only little different from gambling,—and the cliques play with loaded dice. The result is what might have been anticipated. The combinations are left to their own devices. They make war one upon another, and prudent people stand aloof from the contest.

There is another process which, though less generally appreciated, contributes quite as much to the popular distrust of railway securities as investments. The process known as "watering" has been carried to an excess. The Erie Company has made it infamous; and perhaps in the fraudulent nature of its transactions the Erie stands alone. Its common stock, which in 1865 amounted to $16,400,000, now represent, nominally, $70,000,000—the enormous increase representing transactions which differ only in name from swindling. Within the five years, indeed, the bonds and stock of the Company have been increased from $45,027,200 to $101,935,244—an amount of "watering" which reduces the value of the stock to an exceedingly uncertain quantity.

Unfortunately, though the Erie stands conspicuous in the infamy which has attended this vast creation of corporate indebtedness, the watering process has been freely employed by companies which may well object to being placed in such bad company. The New-York Central and Hudson River, under consolidated management, have carried their marketable indebtedness, in the last five years, from $50,400,023 to $102,897,689—an advance of $52,497,666. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern show an increase, within the same period, of $27,128,140; the Milwaukee and St. Paul, consolidated, an increase of $24,174,584; the Chicago and North-western, $20,434,927; the Rock Island, $18,376,000. The Reading and the Ohio and Mississippi have, by comparison, done but little. Taking these eight lines, however, as an example of the manner in which "watering" has been employed, we find that their stock and bonded indebtedness now amount to nearly double their entire capital in 1865. They have "watered," in the aggregate, to the extent of $208,820,690. Is it surprising that careful people, on the lookout for first-class investments, decline to include railway securities in that category?

The list might be greatly extended. Thus, the Baltimore and Ohio Railway has nearly doubled its bonded debt, and has increased its stock from little more than thirteen millions to more than twenty-three millions and a half. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has "watered" stock, until $6,517,140 has grown into $16,590,000; and its bonds have been increased from $5,854,500 to $8,105,000. The Pennsylvania Central, whose bonds in 1865 amounted to $9,905,000, now has outstanding bonds representing $27,873,102, the stock having, in the same term, risen in quantity from a round twenty millions to $38,493,812. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, while reducing its bonded debt, has "watered" $6,832,950 stock into $16,277,500. And the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, in addition to an increase of bonds, has increased its stock from $8,108,600 to $19,665,000.

Now, here are railroads the integrity of whose management has not been questioned. If any railway securities in the country are entitled to be placed high, they are the securities of some of the companies which figure in our enumeration. No doubt all of them, excepting only the Erie, would resent indignantly any imputation affecting the intrinsic worth of their securities. And yet nothing is more certain than the tendency of the process, in which all of them have participated, to undermine values, and to introduce the very element of uncertainty which careful investors are most anxious to avoid. The effect of this enormous increase of stocks and bonds upon railway charges Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., some time ago pointed out. That aspect of the question is one in which the public generally are deeply interested, and one that cannot be ignored in any thorough discussion of the morality and wisdom of railway administration.

Fairs and Fairness.

As this appears to be the season of Charitable Fairs, there being at least half a dozen either in actual operation throughout the City, or in immediate contemplation, it may be well to say a word concerning the usual manner of their management. The principle which apparently underlies them all, is to extract from their patrons the greatest possible amount of money for the least possible consideration. Charity, which is held to cover so many sins, is, in these affairs, unblushingly made to justify absolute extortion. And not only is everything rated at prices absolutely above its real value, but the tables are loaded with articles, for the most part, of no value at all, or of no conceivable use to any human being. There are some things, like baby clothes or coffins, which we may almost at any time safely buy, with *Toodles'* tranquil confidence, that some day or other they will be handy to have in the house. But what sane man ever, in his wildest moments even, so much as dreamed of using the impossible smoking-caps, or the indescribable morning-jackets, the filigree card-racks or the embroidered watch-pockets, for which at every Charity Fair bright eyes and fascinating lips so soon despoil him of his substance? We specify the sex advisedly, for, of course, it is Man who is the object and the prey of all these enterprises, and for whose especial enticement the mass of this gorgeous inutility is prepared. He buys it, indeed, whenever a sufficiently pretty woman asks him to buy it, and he throws it away afterward. Perhaps he is consoled by the reflection that his money has gone for a worthy object; but his business instinct, if he be a man of business, cannot repress a pang that it has been so apparently wasted.

Now, all this appears to us to be wrong. To give money directly in aid of a charity is one thing, and to give it indirectly, through the medium of bargain and sale, is another. Humanity naturally resents anything savoring of imposition, and most people would rather give outright, for a laudable purpose, whatever they can afford, than be cajoled into paying the same amount for a worthless article, which at once takes their money and the credit of unrewarded liberality. If Charity Fairs made it a point to offer only useful articles of good quality, at fair market rates, they would probably give more general satisfaction and exhibit more flattering results. Since their stock in trade is usually made up of gratuitous offerings, there would be no difficulty in combining just prices with generous profits; and most people, finding fair dealing, would be glad to buy their little every-day necessaries in a quarter which offered so pleasing a prospect for the union of economy and virtue.

We hope it will be thoroughly understood that if Mr. CONNOLLY puts forward a pretended statement of accounts, it cannot now be accepted without independent investigation. Why have his reports been suppressed for two years and a half? How is it that he can offer no defense in reply to the charges brought against his Department? It will not do to "cook" a balance-sheet at the last moment, and pretend that it is a perfect answer to the accusations preferred against the Controller. We want a thorough investigation of his books, and to that demand, we venture to say, he dare not submit.

There is no harm in sending policemen with revolvers in their pockets to Republican meetings, in order that they may suppress freedom of speech and action, and allow nothing to be said or done adverse to the Tammany "Ring." But there *is* harm in bringing troops within reach of the City, to be on hand in case the Democratic papers succeed in inciting their unthinking readers to commit violence. Such are the "principles" now enunciated by the *World* and *Express*. Liberty, according to their ideas, means simply liberty to TWEED and SWEENY to drive honest citizens from the polls, and allow the repeaters to "roll up" any majority they think proper. We have had quite enough of that kind of freedom, and now hope to see the tax-payers have something to do with the course of an election.

Work hard in the interior of the State! We in the City mean to eclipse all our former efforts. The public are determined to get rid of TWEED, SWEENY and FISK—and they know they can do it by voting for WOODFORD on the 8th of next month. If the State is lazy or indolent, a magnificent chance will be thrown away. Let our friends everywhere put their own shoulders to the wheel, instead of standing and calling upon Jupiter to help them. We shall triumph if we are only true to the noble cause for which we are fighting.

Tammany, last night, gave us one of its periodical entertainments. There was a great crowd, much music, Chinese lanterns in abundance, and fire-works to an unprecedented extent. How much the City Treasury will be depleted on account of Roman candles, or to reimburse the organizers of processions, we shall never know. The speech-making was confined to the Hall, and is noticeable chiefly for the opportunity it afforded FISK, Jr., to make his maiden effort on a platform. FISK has in his time played many parts,—and now he plays the orator. He proclaimed his determination to perpetuate the Tammany-Erie partnership by making every man in Erie's employ vote the Democratic ticket on election day. The orator retired with cheeks suffused with blushes, but without a single bouquet. All the speakers were troubled at the prospective operation of the new Election law. That is the one great horror which haunts their souls. Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS tendered the "roughs" whatever consolation his Court might be enabled to afford, but his promises did not materially mitigate the general despondency. Damp weather spoiled the outside show, and an incurable depression of spirits imparted to the inside part of the entertainment a dolorous tone which in the circumstances must be regarded as significant.

"Adjourned *sine die*." That is almost all that need be said concerning the Convention held at Cincinnati to promote the movement for the removal of the national capital. It amounted to nothing,—and the movement itself will amount to nothing simply because it originated in sectional discontent and is kept alive in the interest of a locality which does not, and never can, commend itself to the national judgment as the central seat of power. The West has been restive—not altogether without reason—under a sense of injustice perpetrated at Washington; and a few scheming nobodies made this temporary irritation the occasion of a little local excitement in regard to the capital. "Transfer it to the West," these wiseacres cried, "and the West will have justice." Mere sectionalism, however, cannot be allowed to decide a question which affects the whole nation. That takes into account population and wealth as well as geographical position. If ever the question becomes a reality, New-York will be found to possess stronger and more numerous recommendations than any other city on the continent. But meanwhile the Washington property-owners may eat and sleep undismayed.

The action of Justice COX, of the Essex Market Police Court, in refusing bail in the case of THEODORE ALLEN, is utterly indefensible. It has no parallel anywhere, under an honest administration of justice. The offer of counsel to furnish security amounting in the aggregate to $200,000, to be given by twenty sureties, was abundant for all the purposes of law, and should have satisfied any Magistrate in the world. This man ALLEN is no friend of ours. We have no special pity for him. If he is guilty, let him be punished, as he would have been long ago but for the corruption of officers of the law, who compounded felony with him. But we insist that, whether guilty or not, he has certain legal rights, and one of those is, that, unless he commits a murder, he is not to be oppressed in the matter of bail, or restrained of his liberty, provided he furnishes sufficient surety for his appearance on trial day. The Constitution thus provides, and no Judge should dare to violate it. Is there any particular reason why Justice COX dare not say "no" to this order of his masters?

Racing in the United States bids fair to receive a fresh impetus from the proceedings of the Maryland Jockey Club. The inaugural meeting of the Club was begun on Tuesday, and the events appear to have passed off with great éclat. The old adage that "it never rains but it pours," seems to have been illustrated anew by the results of the two most important races. In the first, the match between Mr. BELMONT'S *Narragansett* and Mr. SANFORD'S *Stampe*, the former paid forfeit, and the latter galloped over the course and took $5,000. In the third race, the Dinner Party Stakes, for which there were thirty entries, at $1,000 each, Mr. SANFORD was again fortunate in *Preakness*, against whom the odds were seven to one at the start. The curious thing is that at the Jerome Park Fall Meeting, on Oct. 11, the same gentleman, with *Niagara* and *Madame Dudley*, won both the Champagne Stakes and the Grand National Handicap, both also on the same day. This is a series of successes on the turf which has been rarely paralleled.

The price of coal has fallen still further. Upward of ninety thousand tons were disposed of at Wednesday's public sale at figures ranging from $3 75 to $5 05 per ton. This is a material reduction from last month's prices, and from the prices that have prevailed at this season during the past few years. Now what will the retailers do? There seems to be no reason for maintaining the rate of $7 and $7 50 per ton, which consumers are now obliged to pay. It matters not that these prices are far below those of last year or the year before. If people will defer purchases for a little, dealers will be glad to come down.

To get out of Paris in a balloon is one thing; to get into it by a like conveyance is another. The wind is a treacherous servant, and the chances of being able to effect a landing within a circle whose diameter is barely ten miles, must be doubtful. Meanwhile, to fail in such an attempt means almost certain capture in the concentric, but much wider lines of the Prussians. We read, however, in yesterday's dispatches, that the attempt is to be made from Tours—in fact, has been made, only that the balloon in starting was damaged against a tree, and that tidings are to be sent by the Government through the same channel by which M. GAMBETTA made his way from Paris to Mont St. Didier. The dispatches will doubtless be burned if capture seems imminent.

THE BAR AND THE JUDICIARY.

A Word to the Lawyers of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The issue which is to be decided in the coming election in this State is one of unusual importance to every citizen, but which comes home with peculiar force to all members of the Bar. As a mere political question there is, perhaps, in the opinion of many lawyers, but little in controversy which need call upon them to step outside their party predilections. But the matters that are to be settled in deciding between the principles and the men which are represented by JOHN T. HOFFMAN and A. OAKEY HALL on the one hand, and STEWART L. WOODFORD and THOMAS A. LEDWITH on the other, are not mere political questions, but matters involving our most cherished rights. Every hope of reformation in the system of corruption which is eating the heart out of the Government of this City, every feeling of truth, of honor, and even of religion, call upon the voters both of the City and State to disregard the claims of party, and shake off the hold which the corrupt Ring has so long usurped upon the reins of authority and the administration of justice. And to no class in the community does this more strongly appeal than to the lawyers, for none so well understand the results that have been produced by the judical corruption which has been fostered by the Ring. They know that by the law in regard to the appointments of Judges to hold the General Terms of the Supreme Court, Gov. HOFFMAN was intrusted with the power to work a thorough reform of existing abuses, and that in his nominations of BARNARD and CARDOZO he proved false to his trust, and, treating the interposition of the Bar Association with contempt, fastened upon the City and State for the next five years men whose only claim was their subserviency to the Ring.

They know that under the system thus established the practice of the law is steadily deteriorating. Their ranks are becoming filled with uneducated and dishonest men, many of whom, having been admitted to the Bar through the influence of the Ring, rely upon their connection with that body for success, and are more sure of obtaining it than those lawyers whose character is unimpeachable, and who have spent years in acquiring a knowledge of their profession. They know that even with those who display knowledge and industry in preparing their cases, the effect of finding their briefs, the fruit of weeks of study and labor, frequently cast aside without even being unfolded, and their suits decided, either at hap-hazard or to suit some political or personal favorite of the Court, has destroyed their faith in the value of their exertions, and in this way the standard of ability and integrity in their profession is constantly lowering. They know that in the greed to bestow patronage upon the friends of the Ring, they constantly have foisted upon themselves and their clients as receivers and referees in their most important cases, men who are not only unfitted to fill the position to which they are appointed, but habitually use their power when appointed to exact the most exorbitant fees for services which they do not pretend to perform.

They know that Judge CARDOZO, by running his private Court at Room Thirteen, mainly for the benefit of the Ring, degrades the dignity of the Bench, and renders the Supreme Court of this Department a byword and a reproach.

They also know that those Judges of the Supreme Court who are universally respected for their integrity and capacity are, through the power of the Ring, overslaughed by the two mentioned in this letter, and they ought to know that the best way to give an earnest and appreciative support to those Judges who are honest is by *openly* denouncing those who are corrupt.

If we might appeal to more selfish interests, we would also say to the members of the bar that self-preservation, as well as self-respect, requires them to lend their aid to every attempt made either to overthrow this system, or those who have aided to build it up. The regular lawyers who belong to the Ring are comparatively few, but they are rapidly monopolizing everything. It is notorious that they habitually win their cases, and secure all the favors they desire for themselves and their clients, and people who go to law are rapidly learning that to succeed implies the necessity of securing a "Ring lawyer."

The result of this is now keenly felt by the Bar in that most sensitive organ—the pocket. Law business has been dull (outside of the Ring] lawyers) for the last year, and is daily diminishing, and unless the reputable lawyers awake to a realizing sense of their position, they bid fair to shortly find themselves without a livelihood.

The duty which devolves upon the Bar under these circumstances is plain. The public are just beginning to understand the truth of the reports of judicial corruption and what has been done by HOFFMAN and HALL to maintain it, but they do not yet appreciate the extent to which it menaces their rights. It is for the lawyers to make known the vast power which the Ring have acquired in obtaining this control over the Courts, and the unscrupulous manner in which it is exercised for their benefit.

The difficulties which lie in the way of an attempt of this kind are more apparent than real. The lawyers of this City alone form a numerous and influential body, and if they would once have the courage to expose the judicial outrages which lie within their personal knowledge, not as such matters are generally communicated—whispered confidentially to a friend, in the secrecy of their private offices, with the door carefully locked—but openly and boldly, the effect upon the public would be indescribable.

The people of this State are too intelligent and well read not to fully appreciate that judicial corruption strikes at the root of all their liberties, and they are ready enough to sweep away, in their just wrath, those whom they know either to have been guilty of it themselves, or of sustaining the system which enables others to be corrupt. The offense, however, is so heinous that, until cently, the charges made against the Judiciary were looked upon as incredible. Thanks, however, to the notoriety of the proceedings in "Erie," "Rock Island," "Fisk and Gould," and similar suits, and those emanating from the mysterious silence of "Room Thirteen," the truth of the matter has become pretty well understood. The public have seen great corporations, like the Pacific Railroad Company, driven to Boston by the exactions of the Ring Judges, and such receivers as WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr. They have felt the reluctance with which foreign capitalists and corporations trust themselves within the jurisdiction of our Courts, and the general sense of insecurity with which not only all large corporations, but most individuals, regard an appeal to the law. But they not yet see clearly who is at fault or what can be done. They are eagerly looking for facts to guide them in their course, and it is for the Bar now to make public what they have so long been whispering in private, and take the lead in denouncing the guilty Judges and the politicians who sustain them. Undoubtedly, this will require the assumption of a certain risk. They will receive the ill-will of the Ring and their Judges; but cannot they stand up against that, when it involves truth, honor and justice—nay, the very existence of our Government?

The annals of the Bar are bright with examples of lawyers who have eagerly faced incomparably greater dangers, and who have unhesitatingly hazarded their lives, their fortunes, and all that was dear, for the honor of their profession and the cause of truth and justice; and can it be that the lawyers of New-York are so dependent upon the favor of a few Judges, or a gang of corrupt politicians, as to be willing to forget all the glories of their predecessors and the ancient traditions of their profession? We do not believe that this can be the case. The spirit that actuated ERSKINE in "dragging" Lord SANDWICH before Chief-Justice MANSFIELD, in spite of the interference of the Court; BROUGHAM in his defense of Queen CAROLINE, or (coming down to more recent dates) that inspired the eloquence with which the lamented JAMES T. BRADY, (of whom, like CÆSAR, it might be said "that he deserved to be feared, for he feared no one,") openly facing GEORGE G. BARNARD in his place as a Justice of the Supreme Court, cowed him into silence with his indignant denunciation—cannot entirely have departed from the Bar. Legal honors are proverbially ephemeral, but what an opportunity is now presented to such lawyers as can recognize the importance of the present occasion, and prove themselves worthy of it, to build up a reputation which will make their memory immortal among those who succeed them? Let the leading lawyers of the City, who value their reputation higher than dollars and cents, reflect upon all these things. Let them look upon themselves, or, in the few instances where their position commands a nominal respect, let them look upon their less distinguished brethren.

"Slaves to a horde of petty tyrants," let them consider the ignominious spectacle presented of a Court-room crowded with the leading lawyers of this City, apparently following the eager smiles and applauding murmurs, the vulgar jokes and utter disregard of decency or judicial dignity, not to mention the violations of the commonest principles of law, which are so often presented at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, when held by the Ring Judges; and the still greater and more dangerous, because more silent, judicial outrages so frequently perpetrated in the secrecies of "Room Thirteen." And when they have done this, let them ask themselves, how long is this system to last, and what have they done to prevent it? The people are ripe for revolution. They only want to understand the facts to sweep away this shameful state of affairs and the men who have built it up. The Bar have had the courage to form an association, in spite of the threats made of their being "marked men." Let them go a step further and speak out.

The issue is made squarely and fairly in this election on the corruption of the Judiciary. If HOFFMAN or HALL are beaten upon that issue, the hold of the Ring upon our Courts will have received a fatal blow, and the corrupt Judges (unlike Mr. HOFFMAN) will feel themselves, "constrained" to act honestly. If, however, these men succeed; if the exposures that have been made of the Ring, and their private Courts, meet with no response from the public; if the lawyers neglect their duty in not proclaiming the truth before the world, the result will be accepted as an indorsement of what has been done, and there is no limit to which the Ring and their Judges will not proceed. Instead of one "Room Thirteen," there will be a dozen. Every vacancy occurring on the Bench will be filled with even worse men than those now owned by the Ring, and the administration of justice in this City will be plunged into depths of infamy which will render it impossible for any lawyer possessing even the semblance of honesty, no matter what may be his ability or learning, to practice his profession here with the least prospect of honorable success.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

Amusements—Notes and Announcements.

Mme. SEEBACH acted in "Adrienne Lecouvreur," last evening, at the Fourteenth-street Theatre. She benefited by the entertainment, and at its close briefly addressed the audience, thanking, through them, the public for their kind approval and support....Mr. DE CORDOVA gave the first lecture of his annual course, at Steinway Hall, last evening. In spite of the unpleasant weather and of the very disorderly condition of the streets, the house was well filled. Mr. DE CORDOVA'S subject was "Jealous Little Mrs. Williams." Its treatment was exceedingly felicitous, and the humor of frequent descriptions of domestic life, made especially appreciable by the relative fidelity of his picturing, and by the spirit and geniality of a method of delivery unapproachable in its effect, produced and left a very cheerful impression...."Fra Diavolo" was sung at Niblo's, last night, and "The Troubadour" will be given there this evening.

The English Mission—President Grant's Reply to Senator Morton.

A telegram from Indianapolis, Ind., published in the Western papers, gives a summary of Senator MORTON'S letter to President GRANT, declining the English mission, and the President's reply to the same. Mr. MORTON stated to the President that he owed his seat in the Senate to the Republicans of Indiana, and that it would be bad faith to them to resign at a time when it would pass to a man inimical to their principles and hostile to the Administration; that if there was a Republican Legislature to elect his successor, he would have resigned and accepted the high trust offered to him, and not without hope of some success in the discharge of its important duties. To this the President replied in these terms:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1870.

Hon. O. P. Morton, United States Senator:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 19th inst., declining the English Mission, with reasons therefor, is received. I fully concur with you in all the reasons which you give for the course which you find it your duty to pursue in the matter; but regret that the country is not to have your valuable services at the English Court at this important juncture. Your course, however, I deem wise, and it will be highly appreciated by your constituents in Indiana and throughout the country. With assurances of my highest regards, I remain, very truly, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT.

POLITICAL.

THE STATE

Republican Orators on the Stump.

Republican meetings are announced by the State Committee to take place as follows:

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Corning—Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Troy—Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.
Geneseo (Afternoon)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Major Z. K. Pangborn.
Oswego—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Canton—Hon. B. G. Noble.
Preble—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Theresa—Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
Port Jervis—Rev. W. F. Butler.
Eighteenth District, Thirty-fourth-street, New-York—Hon. E. Delafield Smith and Hon. Ethan Allen.
Dresden—Hon. J. F. Manning.
Coughdenoy—Col. A. D. Shaw.
Sterling Centre—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Moravia—Gen. John L. Swift.
West Troy—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Massena—Capt George Parker.
Norfolk—Hon. A. X. Parker.
Hammond (Afternoon)—Hon. Stillman Foote.
Brier Hill (Evening)—Hon. Stillman Foote.
Bleecker Buildings—Capt. Eugene O'Shea.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Le Roy—Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer.
Albion (Afternoon)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Rochester (Evening)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Ogdensburg—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Evan's Mills—Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
Cortland—Gen. Thos. M. Hite.
Fulton—Gen. John L. Swift.
Penn Yann—Hon. J. F. Manning.
New-Haven—Col. A. D. Shaw.
Cato—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Heuvelton—R. G. Pettibone.
Newburg—Hon. Ethan Allen, Rev. W. F. Butler, and Rev. H. H. Garnet.
Saratoga Springs—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Lyndonville—Hon. E. L. Pitts, Hon. C. H. Holmes.

MONDAY, OCT. 31.

Ovid (Afternoon)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Geneva (Evening)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. A. W. Tenny.
Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, New-York—Hon. Ethan Allen.
Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, New-York—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Gouverneur—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Jamestown—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Oneonta—Gen. John L. Swift.
De Ruyter—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Victor—Hon. J. F. Manning.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1.

Palmyra (Afternoon)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Canandaigua (Evening)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Cooperstown—Gen. John L. Swift.
Owego—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley.
Champlain—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Clifton—Hon. J. F. Manning.
Oxford—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Wellsville—Hon. H. Boardman Smith.
Schenectady—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
No. 123 West Houston-street, New-York—Hon. Ethan Allen.
Waterport—Hon. George Bowen, Hon. E. L. Pitts.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.

Ithaca—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.
Watkins (Afternoon)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Lewis—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Phelps—Hon. J. F. Manning.
Ballston Spa—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Canneadea—Hon. H. Boardman Smith, of Ohio.
Cambridge—H. P. Crozier, Esq.

THE RING RATIFICATION.

Large Procession of Hungry Democrats—Mass-Meeting at Tammany Hall—Addresses of Gov. Seymour, Wm. M. Tweed, Senator Thayer, Hon. M. C. Kerr, Fernando Wood, James Fisk, Jr., and others.

The demonstration gotten up by the Tammany Ring last night under the name of a ratification meeting, if not as large as the public were led to anticipate from the preliminary blowing of the Ring organs, was nevertheless a noteworthy affair. So far as gunpowder, pyrotechnics and transparencies went, it was a success. The weather, to be sure, somewhat impaired the effect of the show, but the unwashed Democracy don't mind a little rain, and as the larger portion of those who marched in the procession were paid out of the City treasury for their evening's job, besides being allowed a holiday on the public works, they were doubtless satisfied with the part they performed in the demonstration. The whole affair is said to have cost the Ring $75,000, but as they have a "corruption fund" of a $1,500,000, stolen from the public treasury, which they have laid by for just such emergencies as they are called upon to encounter at this time, they will scarcely feel the loss. The prominent feature of the demonstration was the

PROCESSION,

which consisted of a string of men and boys nearly two miles long, each one of whom carried in his hand either a Roman candle, a torch-light, a transparency, or a banner. The procession formed on the east side of the town, and commenced moving past the Tammany Wigwam about 8 o'clock. They came by Wards, but without any regular numerical order. The Seventeenth Ward led off, and was among the most numerous of the Ward organizations. The banners and transparencies of this as well as of all the other Wards, were very commonplace, and consisted of an unending repetition of the names of the candidates—"John T. Hoffman, for Governor;" "Charles Loew, for County Clerk;" "Mathew T. Brennan, for Comptroller," &c. The only notable transparency carried by the Seventeenth Ward boys was one evidently smuggled in by some satirical Dutchman, labeled

WANTED.
HONEST MEN.

One of the wards had a banner inscribed "JOHN T. HOFFMAN—For Governor, 1870; for President, 1872." This was said to have been furnished by District-Attorney GARVIN.

The Sixth Ward carried only one kind of banner or transparency, which was invariably labeled with the name of DENNIS BURNS.

The Eleventh Ward had a full-rigged ship, on one of the sails of which was inscribed the words "Free Trade," while the First Ward had another ship labeled "George B. McClellan." The procession was "reviewed" by Gov. HOFFMAN, Gen. MCCLELLAN and Mayor HALL, all of whom occupied seats on the verandah of the wigwam directly underneath the statue of the "Big Injun." HOFFMAN sat in the centre, Gen. MCCLELLAN on his left and Mayor HALL on his right, while a lot of insignificant retainers of the Ring stood in the rear. A brother of Judge CARDOZO made himself conspicuous by his efforts to hold a lamp in position to show off the Governor's mustache to the best advantage. Of course the party on the verandah were the "observed of all observers," and received the cheers of the boys in the procession as it passed along. Sometimes Gov. HOFFMAN would raise his hat and bow his acknowledgments and sometimes Gen. MCCLELLAN, according as Mayor HALL designated which hero the cheers were intended for. When GARVIN'S banner labelled "Hoffman for President—1872," came along, the Governor arose from his seat and bowed three times amid great applause.

MAYOR HALL TAKES THE CENSUS.

The Mayor spent most of his time in counting the boys in the procession, with a view to getting an accurate census of the population of the City. When our reporter left he had got up to 2,500, and only wanted three cyphers to make the census 2,500,000. We have since been informed that he has resolved to issue a "proclamation" today giving that as the exact number of the population of New-York, and showing the people how they have been defrauded out of 1,573,000 citizens by Marshal SHARPE.

INSIDE OF TAMMANY HALL.

Mr. WM. M. TWEED called the meeting to order at 7 o'clock.

He said: I need not say we are pleased to see so many of our fellow Democrats here to-night, who feel the time has arrived at length when the great City of New-York must put forth its utmost energies in the struggle for the overthrow of that despotic sway under which we have groaned for the last eleven years. That we feel the time has now arrived is manifest by the display in the streets today. By the telegraphic reports in the papers today, we see that the great City of New-York is to be disfranchised, the popular voice, awed and subdued by the power of the Federal Government. We of New-York, born as most of us have been on the soil, and those who were not born on the soil, but have sworn allegiance to the country, and feel a firm resolve and desire to see this country prosperous and respected, will, upon this occasion, unite as with one voice and frown down any attempt at mob riot and mob violence on the part of those who endeavor to prevent voters free access and egress from the polls upon the next election day. [Applause.] We know our rights, and we know our self-sufficiency, and by that self-control which impels us to do everything to render this country prosperous, we know that no acts of violence will mar that day. We know and feel that although the oppressor's hand is upon our throat, still we must calmly resist, and by the firm and judicious exercise of the proper law of our Government, which is our only protection, show that the City of New-York is a peaceable, law-abiding, and, as the world knows, a well-governed City. He concluded by introducing Mr. AUGUST BELMONT as Chairman of the meeting.

Gov. SEYMOUR, who was received with cheers, was the first speaker. He said that the greatest [illegible] the people. Nearly half a century had passed since the completion of the Erie Canal, and few were aware that in amount and value of its tonnage it rivaled the whole foreign commerce of the United States. But errors and abuses crept into its management, and even the effort of the Canal Board appointed by the Legislature to remove the evils of its government effected but little reform, and today the monopoly of the carrying trade of the country was enjoyed by [illegible]land. Against all these drawbacks our business men and canal boatmen were contending, and he asked would the merchants of New-York help them in this struggle, or will they crush them out by allowing them to be heavily taxed by excessive tolls, and to be [illegible] by a channel of commerce which is to be made again unsafe and unfit for use by a return to the old and vicious custom of [illegible]. The Republican speakers and journals throughout the State pushed upon them the point that the tolls should be raised. They denounced [illegible] and the expenditures made to put the canals in good repair. He [illegible] if the policy of low tolls was carried out this City would be back what is now lost. Taxation ought to be lifted off from the transportation of food and fuel and the other coarse products carried on in our country, which are the basis of all the industrial prosperity of our land. It was difficult to estimate the diffusive blessings upon our country by the simple reduction of three cents toll on each bushel of wheat. Multiplying the amount of the reduction thus imposed a hundred fold does not tell the amount of its benefits, for this reduction also forced four or five lines of railroad to reduce their prices. Their position was this. That the canals were to be used in the interest of commerce, industry and labor, and not as mere tax-gatherers. The wise and national policy of cheap transportation was urged in his message by a Democratic Governor, JOHN T. HOFFMAN. When this policy was adopted by a Democratic Legislature it was carried into effect in the Canal Board by the energetic aid of our Lieutenant-Governor, ALLEN C. BEACH. The Canal Commissioners have fairly and faithfully executed the duties intrusted to them. The issues are clearly made up, and it now remains to be seen if the people of this City and of this State will support the wise and patriotic policy that proposes to make our canals the instrument to cheapen food, to give vigor to industry and life to commerce, or shall they be degraded into mere tools to wring out taxation from a people already overburdened by the exactions of Government. [Tremendous applause.]

Hon. Mr. KERR, of Indiana, claimed that the Government had failed to convict the Democratic Party of fraud at the election in 1868. He urged his hearers to see to it that the partisan policy shown in the recent enactments of Congress in regard to elections and naturalization did not succeed. He said its aims were unpatriotic. He asserted that the laws were dangerous and vicious in principle, and that they were wholly unconstitutional. He denounced the Administration, saying that it was wasting millions a year in extravagant and useless expenditure, paying almost monthly a million of dollars in dishonest bonus to bondholders.

Gen. MILLER expressed his pleasure at the splendid procession which they all witnessed that evening, and said it but anticipated the great demonstration which would assemble on the 8th November next to overthrow the unpatriotic and disloyal action of the Federal Government. He characterised it as an attempt of the authorities at Washington to destroy the ballot-box by intimidating voters, and tear from them their greatest prerogatives as freemen—the great principle of local self-government. Their purpose was to induce the democracy of this City to create a disturbance at the polls, to afford them an opportunity of interference, with a view to crush the liberties of the people altogether. But that object, he said, would be frustrated, and the Democrats of this City, on election day, would gain such a triumph, by a calm and dignified exercise of their rights as citizens, as would give Republicanism in this State a greater blow than it ever before received. Gen. MILLER then referred to the general principles of Democracy, and said the Republican Administration, by the curse of its standing army and navy, had imposed taxes on the working men of a ruinous character, and which contrasted very unfavorably with the condition of taxation under Democratic government.

Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS was the next speaker. He referred to the intention of the Federal Government to have the military in attendance at the election, and said it was a violation of law and justice which he thought was exercised only in the Southern States. From personal experience he was aware of the influence of soldiers at elections—the terror they excited in the breasts of the timid—the tyrannous conduct they had already shown in the South, and said it was an encroachment on their rights as citizens which had no precedent in their history. They designed, evidently, to induce the Democratic voters to say something to furnish them with a justifiable pretext for the employment of armed force at election day, but he trusted they would take the advice of their leaders, and under no circumstance, no matter what the provocation, to create any disturbance. If outraged, if arrested, let them quietly submit to imprisonment, remembering that the functions of Marshal SHARPE and his satellites ceased at the election, and that justice in the State of New-York continued. He was a prosecuting officer of the Court of General Sessions, and he assured them solemnly that every one arrested for interference with and outraging a Democratic voter would have meted out to him the severest punishment the law allowed. He counselled forbearance and calmness as the best means to secure their triumph.

Col. JAMES FISK, Jr., at the unanimous call of the meeting, came forward and said he was at a loss to understand why they should expect him to address them, never having by act or deed affiliated himself with the Democratic Party. He had never voted in the City of New-York, and though on terms of intimacy with the "big Injuns" of Tammany, TWEED, SWEENY and HOFFMAN, they never inquired his politics or asked him to connect himself with them, and he was not the man voluntarily to tender his services unasked. He never attended a political meeting in his life before, but being impelled that evening to come out, through curiosity to see the procession, he found himself in their midst and delivering a speech before he knew anything about it, [applause,] but from that moment he considered himself bound to the Democratic Party, and with the votes of the twenty-five thousand men under him. [Applause.] By some means he could not tell how the Erie Railroad was mentioned in connection with the Tammany Ring. He wished it distinctly understood that that was a gross misconception of facts, for they never asked a favor from him, and if they did it would be readily granted. From his knowledge of the Republicans of this City he had little faith in Republican administration, for he had reason to regret knowing them. In conclusion he said that he was heart and soul now with the cause of Democracy, and if he found an opportunity he would vote three times a day all along. [Laughter and cheers.]

The meeting then terminated.

AT BRYANTS' HALL.

The hall adjoining the Academy of Music was never so sparcely attended on any public occasion as last evening, at the ratification of the Democratic nominations. At any time there were not more than 200 persons present. Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN presided, and after a few introductory remarks, presented Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, who said a great deal about the glorious record of the Democratic Party. He was followed by Mr. SAMUEL S. COX, who repeated several old political ideas. Mr. JAMES BROOKS came next, and proceeded to denounce the action of the Government for forwarding troops to this City to protect the purity of the ballot-box from "repeaters." Subsequently Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS delivered one of his usual inflammatory speeches, in which he howled like a vampire over the graves of the heroic dead of the late war, and endeavored to resurrect old political issues. At the conclusion of his address, the assemblage commenced dispersing, and soon thinned out to about fifty men, who remained to hear Mr. W. DEWEY depict the sufferings of poor Cuba. The meeting finally became so tame and devoid of animation that several gentlemen on the platform proceeded to amuse themselves by a private impromptu minstrel entertainment behind the scenes. The demonstration broke up at a late hour.

LAWRENCE SEEBERGER, aged twenty-six, of Greenville, N. J., had his right arm fractured by the bursting of a copper mortar that was discharged in Hudson-street, near Spring. SEEBERGER was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

WHO PAID FOR THE PROCESSION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning an expressman up town engaged a man to assist him in loading, after which the man asked for a ride down town. On the way down he said that he was one of 1,000 men working on the boulevard, and they not only had each a holiday today, but were paid $5 each to turn out in the procession to-night. Does Tammany want to see this expressman?

Respectfully, J. F. C.

THURSDAY, Oct. 27, 1870—P. M.

Morgan Jones Declines in Favor of Robert B. Roosevelt.

Mr. MORGAN JONES has addressed a letter to Hon. THOMAS COMAN, Chairman of the delegates composing the Fourth Congressional District Convention, in the course of which he says:

"Another gentleman, who has the ability to represent properly this important commercial district, has also been presented as a candidate. I refer to ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, who was born in the district, and is well known to its oldest inhabitants. He has been well acquainted from his youth with its commercial wants and interests, and has talents and preseverance to render that knowledge most effective in your service. And I beg you to remember that every voter in this district, the poor equally with the rich, is interested in its commercial prosperity. Upon that the employment of the day-laborer, as well as the fortune of the merchant whose sails are found upon the most distant seas, is dependent. I therefore urge upon you, gentlemen, that you select as your candidate some gentleman, such as Mr. ROOSEVELT, who can render efficient service to this great interest, rather than some individual whose election would principally benefit himself. Again thanking you for the confidence manifested by your nomination, I respectfully decline to accept it."

THE TAMMANY FRAUDS.

Proceedings in the Circuit Court—Remarks by G. T. Curtis—Disposition of the Cases.

The cases of JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, TERENCE QUINN, HERMAN SCHROEDER, HENRY C. BUTT and SAMUEL STRAUSS, indicted for alleged violations of the new United States Election law, were called before Judge BENEDICT, at the Circuit Court, yesterday. Messrs. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS and E. W. STOUGHTON appeared as counsel for all of the prisoners, with one exception. It was reported that they were retained by the "Ring." Assistant District-Attorneys PURDY and DAVIES represented the Government. The case of MCLAUGHLIN, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, was first called, but it was announced that the accused was not ready to plead. Mr. PURDY moved to have the prisoner's bail fixed at $10,000, and to have two good sureties justify to double that amount.

Judge BENEDICT—It is nothing unusual, and I will [illegible].

Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS—May it please the Court, I appear in this case, and although it may be true that in some cases of misdemeanor so large an amount of bail may be good and proper, I take it that in a law of a very novel description going into operation under the circumstances of which, although ignorance of the law is no excuse, when the trial comes on for the offense, it is to be considered by the Court in fixing the amount of bail. It must be recollected that the law is of a very novel description, and that it is, to say the least, to be called in question in respect to its constitutional validity! It may very well have happened that the offense was a technical offense under such a statute, and may have been committed under circumstances where the party had no intention to violate the law which, although, as I said before, it may be no excuse, as a matter of fact is a thing which any Court which is charged with the administration of such a statute is, I say, bound to consider. Now, I have collected from what has been said that the offense charged in this indictment against this particular individual is the offense of offering himself to be registered under the State law—registering in a district in which he did not reside.

Mr. PURDY—He registered in five districts; he may have resided in all of them.

Mr. CURTIS—We say that in fixing such an amount of bail as $10,000 for the offense which this man has committed, and with which he is charged in the indictment, he may be of a class and condition of society in respect to whom bail of $1,000 would hold him for trial just as well as $10,000, and I cannot see why such an amount of bail should be imposed in a case arising in the administration of a statute of this description, for an offense which, if we suppose the trial to have taken place, a verdict of guilty to have been returned, and judgment about to be pronounced, the Court, who is charged with the administration of this law, would inflict a penalty approaching in any degree to $10,000, if you had the statute power to do so. I cannot see any reason why every one of these defendants, who are charged under this law, should not undergo trial, and my determination is, so far as my professional position and action can have any control over the matter, that they shall have a trial.

Judge BENEDICT—The question is very simple. Under the circumstances of the case, I fix the bail at the amount stated by the District-Attorney. The bail is not unusual or improper for this class of offense. It has been frequently demanded of and given by persons charged with misdemeanor. The only question is whether the party is able to give $10,000 bail. That is the bail that is fixed, and it is so fixed until it is shown by the proper affidavit that the defendant cannot give that amount.

In the case of TERENCE QUINN and SCHROEDER bail was fixed at a similar amount, and they were ordered to appear before the Court today to plead to the indictment against them. Mr. HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, was subpœnaed to appear against QUINN, who is charged with having been sent to State Prison for a criminal offense.

On calling the case of HENRY C. BUTT, charged with fraudulent registration, Mr. JOSEPH BELL said that the accused was not ready to plead. Mr. PURDY then said that the latter had not been retained by BUTT, and that he had no right to appear for him. He said that Mr. BELL was retained by the "Ring." BUTT was subsequently called, and announced that he had no counsel. He offered to plead guilty on the indictment, but the Court refused to receive any plea from him until he had consulted counsel. Mr. E. L. PARRIS was assigned to defend him. The latter, after a short consultation with the prisoner, said that there was a good defense in the case, if the statement made to him was true. A plea of not guilty was then entered. BUTT was released on giving $5,000 bail.

The case of STRAUSS was adjourned to give counsel time to examine the indictment.

STATEN ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

Grand Rally at New-Brighton—Eloquent Address of George William Curtis Before the New-Brighton Republicans.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the WOODFORD and KAUFMAN Club of Castleton, was held at Dempsey's Hall, New-Brighton, last evening. Among the audience was a large number of ladies, and the gentlemen comprised the respectable class of the community. The President, Mr. ANDREW MCF. DAVIS, in a few well-chosen remarks introduced Mr. GEO. WM. CURTIS, the orator of the evening, who proceeded to deliver a most eloquent address, which was frequently interrupted with applause and listened to with great attention. He referred to the time, many years ago, when he made his first political speech on behalf of the Republican Party, and on that occasion the lamented WINTHROP, who fell at Big Bethel, in the early part of the war, also made his maiden speech. Then both defended the principle that justice is the best policy, and both defended the party which had planted itself on that principle. WINTHROP, in defense of that principle, laid down his life, and the speaker said that he today stood more than ever pledged to these convictions. He came here to show why the country should not desert the party which did not desert it in the time of need, and why the country should not be placed in the hands of the party which ten years ago connived at its destruction. The principal issue in this canvass was the Congressional, but it so happens that State issues also turn on national issues. He proceeded to speak of the Democratic Party, and said that any organization which sought power on the principle of repudiation would naturally carry it out when they gained the ascendency. The Democratic Party was unsound in its principles, and a mass of corruption throughout. The speaker then referred to the record of the Republican Party, which he contended was noble throughout, and had been the means of raising this country to the highest pinnacle among nations. It found that justice was the best policy, and its success was due to the sagacious application of those principles to the question of the hour. This is a nation of working men, and it was found that slavery entered into disastrous competition with well-paid labor, and its extension would in the end prove ruinous to the working classes. This slave system was intrenched on the Government under the name of the Democratic Party. The Republican Party showed the working man that the real issue was between slave and free labor, and in 1860 went to the polls and sent the giant to the ground. The election of LINCOLN was the triumph of the people over a slave aristocracy. The distinct application of the principle that justice is the best policy was then made, and the war was conducted for the destruction of slavery and the salvation of the Republic. The Democratic Party arrayed itself in hostility to all measures for the prosecution of the war, but the Republican Party continued the contest, and concluded by striking the fetters from four millions of slaves. The nations of Europe looked upon our struggle with interest, and THOMAS HUGHES remarked to the speaker recently that the success of the Liberal Party in England was due to the success of the Union Party here. The Democratic Party cried aloud for surrender, while the Republicans, like the gallant FARRAGUT, lashed themselves to the maintop, and through the fiery storm of war led the way to victory. After the war, the Democrats claimed that the Southern States should be admitted into the Union without any guarantees, knowing that such a course would give them the majority in the councils of the nation. The Republicans demanded that those alone who had saved the country should be admitted to its councils and assist in restoration. In 1868 another issue was raised. The Republicans demanded equal rights for all men, while the Democrats accused us of usurpation. The Republican Party went before the country on these issues, and placed GRANT in the Presidential chair. This, said the speaker, is the story of the Republican Party down to this hour. No party has done more for free men than this. The Democrats charge that the Republicans are always telling what they have done. The speaker thought that with such a record as this the Republicans should not be ashamed of repeating their history. The Democrats are continually making promises of what they will do when they get the power. The speaker said that if the Administration of the City of New-York was to be taken as a sample, the Democrats could not promise much for the future of the country. They have been disorganizers from the start. The people demand an honest, economical administration, and the monthly record of the present administration show that they are getting it now, and will enjoy it in the future. The speaker concluded by stating that the result of this campaign would determine in a great measure the result of that in 1872. If HOFFMAN was elected Governor now he would be run for President in 1872, and the people should rise in their might and sustain the party that had proved true to the country in the past; see that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish. The Chairman announced that on next Thursday evening the Club would meet at Castleton, when Col. THORPE and Gen. COCHRANE would address them, and the meeting adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS

Fernando Wood Repudiated by the Young Democracy—Gen. W. S. Hillyer Nominated for Congress in the Ninth District.

A meeting was held last evening, corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, by the representative members of the General Committee of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards Young Democracy in the Ninth Congressional District.

Great dissatisfaction was manifested at the time of the fraudulent nomination of FERNANDO WOOD, and bold charges made that the Convention was packed by WOOD'S Tammany Hall adherents. The Young Democracy believe that the time has passed when the mere possession of a meeting-room by a gang of Tammany roughs confers a nomination, and the Convention last night gave expression to this feeling.

The proper delegations from the Wards were present.

On motion, ROSWELL D. HATCH, of the Twenty-second Ward, was called to the chair, and JOHN HALLORAN, of the Twelfth Ward, acted as Secretary. Mr. HALLORAN denounced the action of certain members in the Nineteenth Ward, whom he charged with having been bought by WOOD, and as this was a Convention of the regular Democracy to put in nomination a candidate opposed to the "Ring," he thought certain men in the room had better leave, which they did, somewhat crestfallen, leaving the members opposed to WOOD and the Ring to transact their business.

Mr. HATCH stated that Mr. WOOD was not the candidate of the regular Democracy; that he represented the district by making Washington his home during the entire session, and that the working men of the district complained that, however much they might wish to consult him on questions of vital importance to them, he was beyond their reach. That he was identified with Tammany Hall, speaking at the "Ring" meetings, and aiding, as far as it is possible for him to aid, TWEED and SWEENY in their efforts to defeat honest elections and to "count in" the candidates of the Tammany party, and that should there be any frauds in this district Mr. WOOD would never take his seat.

Mr. G. C. THATCHER offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Gen. WM. S. HILLYER received the nomination of the regular Democracy of the Ninth Congressional District for member of Congress;

Resolved, That the nomination of Gen. WM. S. HILLYER for Congress be ratified, and that we will use all honorable means to promote his success, and that the so-called nomination of FERNANDO WOOD be repudiated as a fraud on the electors of this district.

Resolved, That we indorse and ratify the county ticket nominated by the Young Democracy, and we commend our ticket headed by THOMAS A. LEDWITH for Mayor, to the support of all independent voters of the district.

The resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to acquaint Gen. HILLYER of his nomination; after which the meeting adjourned.

Honest German Denunciation of the Tammany Traitors.

At a meeting of the German Republican Central Committee, Tuesday night, WM. GELLMAN, presiding, and LEOPOLD WEIL, Secretary, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, Recent events have brought to light the machinations of a treacherous coalition within the Republican camp, calculated to insure victory to the Democratic Party, under the lead of Tammany, by counteracting and frustrating the efforts of the Administration, to bring the whole of the Republican Party into the field against Tammany corruption; and,

Whereas, We deem it the duty of every good citizen to use all legal means, in order to break up that Tammany regency, who abuse their power to rob the people, and to demoralize and corrupt the political system of this Republic; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we consider those reckless leaders who allow themselves to be used by Tammany as tools for the loosening and breaking up of the ranks of the Republican Party, and only float the Republican flag in order the better to perform their work of hirelings of Tammany Hall, as traitors to our party, and as mercenary men, who, caring only for self-aggrandizement, endanger our best interests.

Resolved, That we will aid and assist with all our strength, those representatives of the Government who are striving to harmonize and unite the various factions heretofore existing within our party, as we can only expect to be victorious if all treacherous and double-faced elements be refused recognition by the people as well as by the Administration.

Resolved, That we, the Germans, pledge ourselves to stand by the Administration, and to aid and assist all those who stand honestly and faithfully by the party, the Government, and the people.

Gathering of the Clan McAlpin—The "Young Democrat" Indorsed by the Republicans.

At an adjourned meeting of the Union Republican Congressional Convention, held at No. 70 Avenue D, Wednesday evening, it was unanimously resolved to indorse the nominee of the independent anti-Ring Democracy, DAVID H. MCALPIN. Mr. MCALPIN is one of the largest tobacco manufacturers in the country, very popular with the people of the Seventh District, and one around whom all parties can rally with a brilliant chance of success. He was waited upon by a committee from both parties and accepted the nomination in a neat speech, disclaiming all connection with politics, and claiming that if elected the people must judge of his future by his record of the past. Great enthusiasm was manifested at the Republican head-quarters over the nomination, and the District will be thoroughly canvassed for Mr. MCALPIN.

Republican Assembly Nominations.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Convention nominated J. V. GRIDLEY last evening.

HENRY MCNEILL was nominated last evening by the Murphy wing of the Thirteenth Assembly District, in place of CHARLES S. SPENCER, who declined the nomination.

The Twentieth District Union Republican Assembly Convention last evening nominated NATHAN J. NEWWITTER as candidate for member of Assembly. Mr. NEWWITTER is a prominent young merchant doing business in Broadway, and his nomination does credit to the party. If the Republicans of this district will put their shoulder to the wheel they can elect Mr. NEWWITTER.

James Brooks Firing the Democratic Heart.

A mass-meeting was held at Glass Hall, at Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, Wednesday, to ratify the nomination of JAMES BROOKS for Congress. Mr. BROOKS was one of the speakers, and, referring to the interference of the United States authorities in the elections, said:

"If the Federal Government attempts to enforce the election as they have in South Carolina, 100,000 Democrats in this City will rise in opposition and pitch all the troops they have ordered here into the river. [Applause.] If this be treason, let them make the most of it. He advised all the young Democracy to come back to the fold to Tammany, and help them hurl the myrmidons law from our shores."

Arrest of Inspectors on a New Charge.

EDWARD JACQUINS, otherwise "Daddy Jinks," and JOHN MURPHY, inspectors of election in the Tenth District of the Sixth Ward, were arrested, yesterday, on a charge of having permitted persons to falsely register their names at the first day's registration. They were held for examination by Commissioner DAVENPORT.

The Second New-Jersey District.

EX-GOV. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, is making a very spirited canvass in the Second Congressional District of that State, which he has been nominated to represent. He has visited every part of his district since he has received the nomination, and has delivered addresses at every prominent meeting which has been held. GOV. NEWELL has represented this district in Congress once before, and performed his duties very acceptably. There is little doubt of his election. His opponent is a man named FORKER, who is but little known.

Political Brevities.

A meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club was held at the head-quarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, at 8 o'clock last evening. SAMUEL G. ACTON in the Chair. Resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging the Club not to support any of the nominees of the Tammany Republican Convention, indorsing the County Convention in calling upon the State Committee to reorganize the party in the City, declaring the office of First Vice-President vacant on account of the action of that officer in the County Convention, and appointing a new election to fill the vacancy. Addresses were delivered by Mr. C. D. MURRAY and Col. T. B. THORPE.

The largest political turn-out of the campaign in Newark, thus far, was the Democratic demonstration last night. The meeting was under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Central Club, and was in the interest of Mr. CLEVELAND for Congress.

In the Third District of Kings County THOMAS EARLL, of the Sixth Ward, was nominated for Assembly by the Regular Republican Convention, held at the corner of Court and Sackett streets, called by the Republican General Committee. So says Mr. JOHN GILCHRIST, Jr., the Secretary.

A meeting of the Republican Executive State Committee took place at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday. Nothing of importance was transacted except the reading of letters from different [illegible] of the party [illegible] finding out [illegible] lican State ticket. [illegible] investigation proved most satisfactory. [illegible] the members cannot say what the result will be, as only fragmentary returns of what will be done have come to hand.

The Supervisors of [illegible] held a meeting Tuesday evening for the purpose of instruction in their duties, and to make arrangements for an efficient discharge of their duties on registration and election days. They were fully instructed, and the arrangements were completed.

A meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, at their rooms, No. 106 Sixth-avenue, Col. MORGAN, President of the Club, presiding. Eloquent speeches were made by Col. F. A. CONKLING, Col. FOWLER, U. S. A., and Prof. GEO. W. CLARK, after which Prof. WILLIAM H. POPE, the well-known elocutionist, recited several patriotic and spirit-stirring poems, for which the thanks of the Association were tendered him.

THE CANVASS.

G. I. VAN ALEN is the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District of Missouri.

The Fredonia *Censor* publishes Hon. NORMAN M. ALLEN'S letter withdrawing from the contest in the Thirty-first Congressional District of this State, in favor of WALTER L. SESSIONS, the other Republican candidate. Mr. ALLEN gives an account of the conventions by which he and Mr. SESSIONS were nominated, and says that if his action unites the party, heals the breaches made, and enables it to present a united front to the political foe that now exults over its divisions and dissensions, he will be more than repaid for any personal sacrifice that he has made.

CHARLES D. JOHNSON has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of the Second District of Wayne County.

The Richmond *Whig* urges that the payment of the public debt of Virginia, large as it is, ought to be provided for at once, leaving the negotiations with West Virginia as to the payment of her portion of it to follow after as they may.

Some Georgian thinks ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS would be a suitable candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of that State, and has written to an Augusta paper to inform the world of it.

The candidates previously nominated having declined, the Republicans of the Fifth District of Georgia have nominated THOMAS P. BEARD (colored,) for the unexpired portion of the Forty-first Congress and ISHAM S. FANNIN for the Forty-second Congress. They have both accepted.

The Buffalo *Courier* evidently thinks that, however lovingly Mr. DENNIS MCCARTHY may woo in the Twenty-third District, sensible Democrats ought not to be won. It says that the participation of Democrats in his re-election would be "a stain upon the escutcheon of the party."

Nebraska has this year nearly doubled its Republican majority.

The Democrats of the Second District of Arkansas have nominated A. A. C. ROGERS for Congress. He has been canvassing his district, but has recently given it up and gone to his home, and the Little Rock *Republican* intimates that O. P. SNYDER, the Republican candidate, is making it too hot for him.

Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT declined the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-sixth District of this State because, as he says in his letter, when chosen a delegate to the Convention he was publicly and privately pledged to an unwavering support of MILO GOODRICH, Esq., of Tompkins County, and in his absence from the Convention the present result was reached without the sanction or concurrence of Mr. GOODRICH and his friends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Congressional Conventions—The Virginia Campaign and Other Political Business.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 27.—The Democratic Congressional Convention met in this city today. In the Western District Convention, GIDEON BRADFORD presided. Hon. GEO. H. BROWN, of Gloucester, was unanimously nominated for Congress. Mr. BROWN was a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress. He commanded a regiment in the war. In the Democratic Convention for the Eastern District, Hon. THOMAS STEERE, of Smithfield, President, Hon. NICHOLAS VAN SLYCK, of Providence, was nominated for Representative in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Secretary ROBESON has consented to address a Republican meeting at Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday, and Commissioner DELANO a Republican meeting at Petersburg, on Thursday next.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—The official count of the votes cast in the State election of last week began on Tuesday, and proceeds very slowly. The results so far substantially confirm the unofficial estimates.

BOOK SALES.

Fourth Day's Sale of Richard Grant White's Library.

The sale of Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE'S private library was continued last evening by Messrs. BANGS & MERWIN, but the prices obtained were relatively less—probably being affected by the sale of Mr. HERVEY'S excellent library in Clinton Hall. The "Drama," "Shakespeare," "Language, Literary History and Criticism" were disposed of, and to-night the sale will be resumed on "Bibliography." The prices given are in every case per volume. Among the highest obtained last evening were "The Works" and "Memoirs of Sheridan," edited by THOMAS MOORE, two volumes of each, 8vo, bright calf, gilt, paneled sides, two elegant copies, $6 50; the "Tragedies of Sophocles," in English, two volumes, 16mo, uncut, $7 50; TERENTIUS'S "Vocabulary," illustrated in woodcuts, representing the costume of the times, (1499,) scarce and very curious, $7 50. A number of books under the head of "Drama" sold for prices varying from 35 cents to $3. A very fine and clean copy of SENECA'S "Ten Tragedies," in English, 4to, old calf, London, 1581, $11. SHIRLEY'S "School of Complement," the first edition of this play, London, 1637, $6; and SHIRLEY'S "Dramatic Works and Poems," six volumes, 8vo, calf, gilt, marbled edges and portrait, $5.

The collection of SHAKESPEARE'S works was so large that it had a separate heading in the catalogue, and while many of them brought good prices, a large number went off cheap. His "Comedies, Histories and Tragedies," folio Russia—a handsome subscribers' copy of the reprint (1866) of the first edition, 1623, containing SHAKESPEARE'S name in water mark on every leaf, $10. The coral diamond edition of his dramatic works, with STOTHARD'S illustrations, 16mo, scarlet morocco, $8. Of the single plays, "Hamlet" brought the highest price, $5. SHAKESPEARE'S "Songs," illustrated by the Etching Club, $5 50. JAMES BOADEN'S "Inquiry into the Authenticity of Various Pictures and Prints of Shakespeare," published since his death, with five portraits, 4to, half calf, large paper, India proofs, $27 50. The "Isham Reprints," containing "Venus and Adonis," the "Passionate Pilgrim," &c., 1599, only 131 copies of which were printed for subscribers, $16; "Shakespeare Illustrated by an Assembly of Portraits and Views," by SAMUEL IRELAND, scarce, 1793, $11; "Shakespeare Illustrated in a Series of Landscape and Architectural Designs," by G. F. SARGEANT, royal 8vo, green morocco gilt, fine early impressions, $6 50; BEN. JONSON'S works, two volumes, 1616–31, $6; MIDDLETON'S works, $6; MOLIERE'S works, 1674–5, five volumes, 12mo, $10; FORD'S dramatic works, $3 25.

Under the head of Language, &c., HAZLEWOOD'S "Ancient Critical Essays upon English Poets and Poesy," two volumes, 4to, morocco gilt, portrait of Queen ELIZABETH, London, 1814–15—200 copies only of this book were printed, and that offered last night brought $22 50. ROGER ASCHAM'S "Schoolmaster," or plain and perfect way to teach, small 4to, rare, 1571, $22. "Aristotle," in the original Oxford edition, 1794, crimson morocco gilt, $8. COLERIDGE'S "Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit," $2 50. FLORIO'S "Proverbs and Garden of Recreation," 1591, $10; the same author's "World of Words," 1611, $7. WM. HAZLET'S "Works," fourteen volumes, 16mo, uncut, $1 75.

Sale of James B. Hervey's Library Continued.

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. offered a portion of this magnificent collection for sale again last evening. The books sold were of the rarest and most costly character, and the prices, though far below the real value, were relatively high. "The Gallerie of the Palais Royal" brought $75; "The Versailles Gallery," nineteen volumes, $24 a volume; "The Gallery of British and Foreign Portraits," two volumes, $17 a volume; GRAY'S "Illustrations of Indians," $26; "Gray's Elegy," illustrated by the Etching Club, $18; GREEN'S edition of "Shakespeare," illustrated with 250 cuts, $17; S. C. HALL'S "Book of Gems," six volumes, morocco extra, $11 per volume; HALLOWELL'S "Poetry of Witchcraft," $15; HALLIWELL'S "Hand List of Shakespeare," $7; Sir WM. HAMILTON'S "Engravings of Greek, Roman and Etruscan Vases," $10 50; "Les Arts Somptuaires," by HANGARD, MANGI and CAPPORI, four volumes, 4to, $33 per volume; J. HARDIN'S "Irish Minstrelsy," two volumes, 8vo, calf, $7 per volume; "Herculaneum and Pompeii," seven volumes, containing 700 engravings, $8 50; a very scarce copy of the same, containing sixty colored engravings copied from the Royal Gallery of Naples, $36; HERVEY'S "Illustrations of Modern Sculpture," half morocco, gilt, $11; "A History of the Signers of the Guyers Romana," (fifteenth century,) $11; a "History of the Popes," in French, ten volumes, illustrated, $5 per volume; HOLBEIN'S "Portraits of the Court of Henry VIII.," a magnificent work in morocco extra, $42; HOUBRAKEN'S "Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain," with their lives, $20; HOSACK'S "Memoirs of De Witt Clinton," illustrated, $16; Sir W. J. HOOKER'S "Exotic Ferns," $13; and his "Rhododendrons," $13; J. D. HOOKER'S "Flora Antarctica," [illegible]; Dr. J. W. FRANCIS' "Old New-York," three volumes, containing 50 plates, $65 per volume; BEN. FRANKLIN'S "Memoirs," four volumes, illustrated and bound in green morocco, gilt, $62 50, and a presentation copy of FRANKLIN'S "Works," 10 volumes, half morocco, $7 50; FROUDE'S "History of England," 10 volumes, calf, $8 50; "German Popular Stories," $12; GOLDSMITH'S "Works," four volumes, calf, $5 25, &c.

Tiffany & Co.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
FACTORY, NOS. 53 AND 55 PRINCE-ST.,
ARE DAILY RECEIVING FROM THEIR FACTORY FRESH STYLES OF STERLING SILVER WARE, SOME WITH THE NEW SATIN FINISH AND PARCEL GILDING, PARTICULARLY SUITED TO DESSERT SERVICES AND FANCY PIECES FOR PRESENTS.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

The Enemy is upon us. Weather-Strips to the front. Head-quarters, No. 53 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—NEGRIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the Reformed Church, Washington-square, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., JOHN Q. ADAMS to MARIE ADELE, daughter of the late Paul Negrin, all of this City.

ALLEN—HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 25, at the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, by Rev. Wm. Ives Budington, D. D., GEORGE WILLIAM ALLEN, late of Meriden, Conn., and MARY LESTER, daughter of Wm. H. Harris, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

EBERT—VANDERPOOL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 14, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by Rev. Charles Wagner, CASTELLO G. EBERT to ELIZABETH VANDERPOOL, both of New-York City.

SCHOONMAKER—DUSENBERY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, at White Plains, by Rev. Wm. Hulbert, LEWIS H. SCHOONMAKER and SARAH R. DUSENBERY, of White Plains.

DIED.

AIKENS.—On the 26th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, in Hackensack, N. J., of dropsy, in her 77th year, SARAH HUNTER AIKENS, widow of Hon. Asa Aikens, formerly of Windsor, Vt.

The friends of the family are invited to her funeral services at Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 5th-av., Friday morning at 10½ o'clock.

BERRIAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, MARY, widow of Samuel Berrian, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed (Dutch) Church, Fordham, on Friday, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Harlem Railroad Depot at 11¼.

CONNELLY.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on the 26th inst., Mrs. ANNA A. CONNELLY, wife of Harry Connelly, of Philadelphia, and daughter of the late Hon. Aaron Ward.

FROST.—In Poughkeepsie, on Fifth day morning, 27th inst., CHARLES FROST, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral on Seventh day, 29th inst., at 2½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 253 Church-st., corner of Hamilton.

HUGHES.—On Thursday, 27th inst., FLORA, daughter of William and Esther Hughes, aged 1 year, 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 93 Ludlow-st.

JACKSON.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday morning, Oct. 27, SARAH, wife of William H. Jackson, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church at Passaic, on Saturday, 29th inst., at 12½ o'clock. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 10¼ A. M. Returning, leave Passaic at 2:12 P. M., by which train the remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

MILLER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, SUSAN MILLER, widow of Gilbert Miller, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, B. F. Miller, No. 43 Vandam-st., on Friday, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock.

RUCKEL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, CATHARINE, wife of Samuel Ruckel, and daughter of the late Robert Struthers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 35th-st., on Saturday morning, 29th inst., at 9½ o'clock precisely, without further notice.

STEPHENS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, ELIZABETH M., wife of James Stephens, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, corner of Walton-av. and Grove-st., Buena Ridge, Mott Haven, on Saturday, Oct. 29, at 12 M. A train will leave Twenty-sixth-street station at 11¼ A. M.

VAIL.—At River View, Troy, N. Y., on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 25, PHEBE BLOOM HART, wife of D. Thomas Vail.

VROOMAN.—Oct. 26, ELIZABETH PEARSE, wife of F. C. Vrooman, in the 41st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 444 Gates-av., Brooklyn, today, at 6½ o'clock P. M.

WEST.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, LAVINIA A., wife of Joseph West, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 353 East 84th-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn.

WOLFE.—At Dresden, Saxony, on the 26th inst., in the 20th year of his age, ALBERT, son of John and Anzonetta B. Wolfe, of this City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST.,
having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES
300 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.
Also of our own manufacture,
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GAS-FIXTURES.
ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,
(a specialty by our own artist,)
in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

LADIES' FURS.
WARNOCK & CO., HATTERS AND FURRIERS, have opened their usual extensive and select assortment of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
comprising every desirable article in the line, many of which are new and captivating. No. 519 Broadway.

WARNOCK & CO.'S
SEVEN DOLLAR DRESS HATS.
A few more left; and don't forget the boys' hats.
No. 519 Broadway.

ALL WORKS ON SHORT-HAND Writing, Phonography, on Mechanism, published by Henry Cary Baird,—on Medicine, on Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Ethnology, &c., supplied by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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HAVE OUR READERS used CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for their colds and affections of the throat. They are superior to all others. RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COD-LIVER OIL. Use no other.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 29, 1870, will close at this office on SATURDAY at 7½ o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz., the night before: A and B, 7:50; C and D, 7:35; E and F, 7:20; G and H, 6:30 P. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

FRENCH CLASSES.—MR. E. DE CRAUZAT will open a Course of Practical French Lessons for ladies on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 3 to 4½ o'clock. The pupils will have every facility for acquiring a practical and theoretical knowledge of the French language. Terms exceedingly moderate. Apply at No. 202 West 34th-st. The Course will commence on the 1st of November.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The citizens of the Eighteenth District are invited to meet in the new hall in 34th-st., near 3d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, to ratify the nomination of Woodford and Kaufman, and to take such other action as will tend to their election.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Hon. ETHAN ALLEN, and others,

have agreed to be present and address the meeting.

C. PULLMAN, President.
JOHN BOLTON, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN CAMPAIGN CLUB will hold a mass-meeting THIS EVENING, Friday, Oct. 28, at Arion Hall, corner Stanton and Chrystie sts., at 8 o'clock. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: Col. ETHAN ALLEN, FRANCIS G. GEDNEY, W. E. ABELL.

LEWIS J. KIRK, President.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A regular meeting for the transaction of important business will be held THIS EVENING, at Bleecker Building, at 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE LAYLAND, President.
SAM'L B. LAKE, HENRY C. PETTY, Secretaries.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 P. M.

WM. HAW, Jr., President.
R. O. N. FORD, } Secretaries.
JAMES MCKENNA, }

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (Oct. 27,) was again large, and the transactions of an interesting character. The sales were as follows:

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. disposed of three houses and lots on the north side of Grand-street, between Ridge and Pitt streets. The lots are each 18 feet 9¾ inches front by 100 feet in depth, and the buildings the same front by 45 feet 2 inches in depth. The sale was made by order of the executors of STEPHEN ALLEN, deceased. The premises respectively brought the following prices: No. 454, $16,250; No. 456, $16,100, and No. 458, $16,050. The same firm also sold four lots on the west side of First-avenue, 25 feet 5 inches south of Fifty-second-street, for $2,800 each.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. sold the two-story and basement brick-front house, together with the lot known as No. 145 Franklin-street, on the south side, between West Broadway and Hudson-street. The premises were offered at $12,000, and sold at that price to HENRY MCCARDLE.

JAMES M. MILLER, at a Supreme Court sale, under the direction of THOMAS H. LANGDON, referee, disposed of a lot 25x99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, 150 feet west of Seventh-avenue, for $1,600.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. sold the premises known as No. 133 East Fifteenth-street, near Irving-place, for $20,700. The price was so low that the property was bid in by the owner. The same firm also sold twenty lots on the Flatbush side of Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, located on Linden Boulevard and Ridgewood-avenue respectively. Each lot is 25 by 117.6. They sold very cheap—at about $230 per lot. Four lots at Bay Ridge, Long Island, just outside the city limits of Brooklyn, at the junction of Sixth-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, were also sold by Mr. BLEECKER for $120 each.

The above were all the transactions of the day, except the suburban sales at Grand Park, in Westchester County, by DINGEE, KETCHAM & Co., and at Newark, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BROTHER, both of which were well attended. To-day several sales are advertised to take place at the Exchange.

Exchange Sales Thursday, Oct. 27, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story brick house and lot n. s. of No. 454 Grand-st., 93.6 ft. e. of Ridge-st., lot 18.9¾x100, house 18.9¾x45.2	$16,250
3-story brick house and lot n. s. of Grand-st., similar and adjoining above, No. 456	16,100
3-story brick house and lot n. s. of Grand-st., similar and adjoining above, No. 458	16,050
4 lots w. s. of 1st av., 25.5 ft. s. of 52d-st., each lot 20x100, $2,800 each	11,200

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Two-story brick house and lot, s. s., No. 145 Franklin-st., between West Broadway and Hudson-st., lot 22x81x22x90	$12,000

By James M. Miller.

1 lot n. s. 147th-st., 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x99.11	$1,600

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

3-story and basement brick house and lot, n. s., No. 133 East 15th-st., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 25x103.3, house 25x170	$20,700

BROOKLYN.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

3 lots s. w. corner Ridgewood and Nostrand avs., each 25x117.6, $230 each	$690
3 lots s. s. Ridgewood-av., 150 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., same size, $230 each	690
4 lots s. e. corner Ridgewood and Nostrand avs., same size, $235 each	940
4 lots n. e. corner Linden Boulevard and Linden-av., same size as above, $235 each	940
3 lots n. w. corner of Linden Boulevard and Nostrand-av., same size, $230 each	690
3 lots n. s. Linden Boulevard, 150 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., same size, $230 each	690

BAY RIDGE, L. I.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4 lots s. w. corner of 6th-av. and 66th-st., 3 lots, 25x100 each, 1 lot 50x100x22.10x100, $120 each	$480

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Eldridge-st., e. s., lot No. 726, Delancey's map, 25x87.6	$13,600
Greenwich-st., w. s., 70.10 ft. n. of Jay-st., 89.2x81.8	20,000
Harrison-st., s. s., between Washington and Greenwich sts., 20x74.6	
Rivington-st., n. s., 56.1 ft. w. of Eldridge-st., 22.10x75	33,000
13th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x75.4, h. and l.	11,600
14th-st., s. s., 371 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x103.3, h. and l.	44,000
21st-st., n. s., 454.7 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.	7,500
21st and 22d sts., centre line, 345 ft. e. of 10th-av., 30x26.8	
26th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x49.4	10,000
36th-st., n. s., 274 ft. w. of 5th-av., 24x½ block, h. and l.	500
35th-st., s. s., 93.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.9x98.9, h. and l., husband to wife	
38th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20.10x98.9, h. and l.	31,000
40th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	2,500
49th-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Broadway, 50x19.4	2,500
52d-st., n. s., 263.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.9x100.5	11,000
54th-st. and 9th-av., n. w. corner, 200x75.3x100x25.1x100x100.5, hs. and ls.	45,000
58th-st., s. s., 280.11 ft. w. of Avenue A, 0.6x100.5	200
112th-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d-av., 40x100	5,000
124th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17.6x100.11	14,000
128th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11	2,800
4th-av., w. s., 62.2 ft. n. of 85th-st., 20x70, h. and l.	30,000
4th-av., w. s., 42.2 ft. s. of 86th-st., 20x70, h. and l.	30,000
5th-av., w. s., 65.4 ft. s. of 37th-st., 27.7x120	48,550
9th-av., w. s., between 207th and 208th sts., 199.10x100	1,640

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Degraw-st., s. w. s., 240 ft. s. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100, June, 1870	$4,200
Degraw-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x108.9	1,500
Grand-st., n. s., 120½ ft. w. of Smith-st., 80x100, hs. and ls.	22,500
Myrtle-st., s. s., 7.7 ft. n. e. of Myrtle-av., intersection, 100x63.7 to Myrtle-av. x116x4.5, 4 lots with houses	5,250
Ryerson-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20.3x100	12,000
Ryerson-st., w. s., 254.9 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 20.3x100	12,000
Steuben-st., e. s., 375 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	1,485
Steuben-st., e. s., 400 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	
Steuben-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	
Warren-st. or Prospect-place, n. s., 210 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 20x131	1,700
South 1st-st., n. s., 74.10 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	5,700
South 1st-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 10th-st., 25x70, h. and l.	10,000
North 2d-st., s. s., at intersection of 5th-st., 45x100x10	2,000
North 2d-st., s. s., 93.2 ft. e. of 7th-st., irregular, to correct error	nomi.
North 2d-st., s. s., 143.2 ft. e. of 7th-st., 25x108.4	887
North 2d-st., s. s., 118.2 ft. e. of 7th-st., 25x148.4, nearly all of	887
De Kalb-av., s. s., 44 ft. w. of Reid-av., 19.6x80	9,000
Division-av., n. s., 80.8 ft. w. of 7th-st., 20.2x70	4,700
Johnson-av. and Prospect-st., westerly corner, 75x100	2,500
Ralph-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Madison-st., 20x80, h. and l.	3,000
Ralph-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Madison-st., 20x80, h. and l.	4,000
Tompkins-av. and Halsey-st., n. w. cor., 20x80	5,300
Tompkins-av. s. s., 60 ft. n. of Halsey-st., 40x80	
Tompkins-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Halsey-st., 20x80	1,500

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

7th-av., w. s., lot No. 2, 50x100	$307
7th-av., w. s., lot No. 3, 50x100	307

Newtown.

Lot No. 6, block No. 2 Jackson-av., s. s.	$400

Roslyn.

North Hempstead and Flushing road, e. s., adjoining Skillman's	$3,500

Rockaway.

Indefinite acres, 60 rods w. of Woodburgh Hotel	$200

Strattonport.

Henrietta-st., e. s., lots Nos. 89 and 90	$500

Woodside.

Schroeder-place and William-st., s. e. corner, lots Nos. 86 and 187	$600
William-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Schroeder-place, 75x100	900
Woodside-av., s. s., 150 ft. from Cameron Terrace, 25x100	500
7th-st., e. s., lot No. 683, 25x100	300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

6th-av., w. s., lot No. 541, Mt. Vernon, 100x105	$8,000

Morrisania.

Harlem Railroad, w. s., adjoining H. Mathews', 45x318	$650
Harlem Railroad, w. s., part lot No. 160, 45x318	750

Mount Pleasant.

High-st., w. s., 132 ft. s. of H. L. Douglass', 125x150	$2,500

Ossining.

Broadway, s. s., 150 ft. w. of C. H. Cummings', 25x100	$350

West Farms.

Broad-st., s. e. s., part lot No. 84, Fairmont, 100x139	$800
Washington-place, n. s., 100 ft. w. of Prospect-av., 100x125	11,000
Waverley-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Prospect-av., 100x125	
Arthur-st., w. s., part of Cedar Hill, 100x240	961

Westchester.

Elliott-av., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Julianna-st., 100x125	$3,500

Yonkers.

Jefferson-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of York-av., 25x95	$500
Mary and Grinnell sts., s. w. corner, 25x100	550
Lot No. 16, Lewis Ritter's property, 25x100	600

Yorktown.

James T. Beandford's property	$3,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Adams-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 25x99.7	$1,000
Orange-st., n. s., adjoining Doty's property, 40x150	9,000
Charlton-st., w. s., 349 ft. from Spruce-st., 25x100	400
Charlton-st., w. s., 299 ft. from Spruce-st., 50x100	800
South-Orange-av., s. s., 355 ft. w. of Forrest-st., 25x291.8x24.4x302	2,500
Delaware-av. and Cymes-st., lots Nos. 1, 2, 6 to 10 and 12 to 21 inclusive	2,000
Forty-st., s. s., 18 ft. w. of Congress-st., 115.11x86.8	5,125
Sussex-av. and 2d-st., n. e. corner, 125.8x244	5,500

Belleville.

Lot No. 11, Duman's lots, 40x100	$1,300

Milburn.

E. Brant's to E. De Camp's, 6 chains 15 linksx5 chains 54 links	$1,000

Jersey City.

Beacon-av., n. s., lot No. 59, Gilbert's map, 25x100	$3,000
Montgomery-av., w. s., lot No. 23, E. R. V. Wright's, 25x99	1,500
Lots Nos. 52 and 53, block No. 339, Sisson's map, 50x100	2,175

West Hoboken.

Ann-st., n. s., 243 ft. e. of Cedar-st., 57x87	$1,250

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 26 to 31, inclusive, block No. 8, map of Homestead Station, 170x100	$2,500

Harrison.

Reynolds-av., n. s., (Freeman's lot,) 25x100	$550

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTHwest corner of Lexington-av. and 62d-st.; house 25x60 feet; lots 75 feet; brown-stone front, Philadelphia brick sides and rear, Mansard roof, high stoop, basement and under cellar; heated by steam; and contains all the modern conveniences; four large rooms on second floor and three on the third floor; open attic. This house was built by Mr. J. E. Brown, for his own use, and is one of the best built houses on the avenue. The three adjoining lots, with stable, can be purchased with the house. Price for house and lot, $37,500; price for house, four lots (100 feet 5 inches on avenue) and stable, $70,000; mortgage to suit. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STUYVESANT-SQUARE, EAST 17th-st., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; ceilings frescoed and in splendid order; immediate possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

O. HOLDEN, NOTARY, COMMISSIONER, No. 131 West 49th-st.—Takes charge of estates, invests, collects, insures, has stocks to exchange for houses, &c.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn, a beautiful and desirable location; house has three stories, basement and cellar, high-stoop, modern improvements; convenient to ferries. To examine, apply on premises; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, two four-story brown-stone fronts; house 12x8 front, 50 feet deep; Mansard story; to be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire at office No. 19 Hicks-st., Nos. 47 and 47½ Willow-st., between Orange and Cranberry sts.; open from 7 to 6.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, very low and terms easy, a brown-stone house 25 by 50, lot 25 by 100, three stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar, near Wall-st. ferry. Apply to J. W. MOORE, No. 184 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SECOND GRAND SALE,

AT SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.,

NOV. 1,

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

400 LOTS IN THE VILLAGE.

PLANK-WALK IN FRONT OF EACH LOT.

Free train and luncheon, and splendid music by Grafulla's

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

AT ELIZABETH—FIFTY TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY—Forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt sts., by the two most safe, comfortable, picturesque and reliable lines; delightful suburban cottage house, modern built and fitted, roomy and in good order, suitable for Winter or Summer residence; eligible and healthy location; lot 100x380, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; 2½ minutes from one station and 10 minutes from main depots; will sell at $15,000, one-third cash. Address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT OF GREAT beauty, commodious buildings, and 150 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, with early possession, located at Flemington, N. J., two hours from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The place cost $45,000. Will be sold at a bargain, to close an estate. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOTEL TO LET, IN THE CITY OF Brooklyn, N. Y.—The four-story brown-stone-front house, on the corner of South 5th and 4th sts., known as the Wall House. The above premises are now ready to relet, having been put in complete condition, painted, frescoed and decorated throughout, and numbers about fifty rooms, being about twenty-five minutes from Broadway and Canal-st., New-York. For particulars, apply to JOHN TEARE, Agent, No. 74 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

N. B.—Post-office in same building.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM of years—No. 37 5th-av., corner of 10th-st.; house and lot 42 feet front by 100 deep. Vacant lot 40 feet front by 100 deep. This property, 82 feet front by 100 deep, to let or lease for a term of years. The vacant lot to be improved at the owner's expense to suit the lessee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; or F. COTTONET, No. 142 Duane-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

SECOND GRAND SALE AT SCOTCH PLAINS, NEW-JERSEY.

FANWOOD STATION,

One hour from the New-York side of the river by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey,

ON TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1870.

A great opportunity for men of moderate means.

400 CHOICE LOTS,

IMMEDIATELY AT THE VILLAGE, ADJOINING CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES.

PLANK-WALK TO STATION.

STREETS ALL HANDSOMELY GRADED.

PLANK-WALK IN FRONT OF EVERY LOT, LOVELY MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

Only $10 payment, and the auctioneer's fee, on each lot, required on day of sale. Free train and luncheon. SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Maps and passes for special train leaving the foot of Liberty-st., at 10¼ A. M., on the day of sale, can be had upon application to

COUDERT BROS., Attorneys, No. 49 Wall-st.,
R. O. GLOVER, No. 1 Dey-st.,
And to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,

NO. 91 CEDAR-ST.

Will sell at

AUCTION

On THURSDAY, Nov. 17,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Edward Austen and Samuel Colgate, trustees, that valuable property on Church-st. extension, (formerly Trinity-place,) between Rector and Thames sts., being in full view of Broadway, and overlooking Trinity Church grounds, and on one side extending through to Greenwich-st., known as Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 Trinity-place, and Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121 and 123 Greenwich-st. This portion of the ground is leased for a term of years, with renewal covenants at $8,120 80 ground rent, on which have been erected by the lessee massive and substantial warehouses, six stories high, covering the entire property, with iron fronts on Church-st.

Nos. 30, 32, 34 and 36 Trinity-place, on which the owners have erected warehouses of the same kind, uniform in appearance with the others, the whole comprising a total of about 229 feet on Church-st. and 125 feet on Greenwich-st.

For further particulars and maps, apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, Esq., No. 287 Pearl-st., or to the auctioneers,

WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
No. 91 Cedar-st.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN TWENTY-SECOND WARD, BROOKLYN.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, ten choice lots on 4th-av., south-easterly side, between 15th and 16th sts., with six lots in the rear on 15th and 16th sts., Brooklyn. Fifteenth-st. is a 100-feet wide drive, and leads to grand entrance to Prospect Park.

These lots are eligibly located, in the midst of improvements, and are rapidly increasing in value. Reached by Court-st. cars in fifteen minutes from either ferry.

Sale absolute, and on easy terms. Further particulars of Robert Francis, Esq., No. 47 Broad-st., or at office of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., auctioneers, No. 135 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

BY HAZARD, APTHORP & CO.,
NO. 110 BROADWAY, CORNER PINE-ST.,

GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF

NINETY COTTAGE PLOTS

IN

ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.,
AT MONTROSE STATION,
TUESDAY NOV. 1,

AND

FIFTY VILLA SITES

ON

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
NEAR MONTROSE STATION,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.

57 MINUTES FROM FOOT OF BARCLAY-ST.

Property of L. S. Haskell, of Lewellyn Park, N. J. Special trains each day at 11 A. M. Maps, terms and particulars at auctioneers' office.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

TWENTY-ONE PROSPECT-PARK LOTS ON BERGEN AND WYCKOFF STS., NEAR FLATBUSH-AV. SALE POSITIVE.

JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the following building lots:

WYCKOFF-STREET—7 lots between 5th and 6th avs.

BERGEN-STREET—14 lots between 5th and Flatbush avs.

This property is very desirable, being located near the Plaza of the Park and near the main avenue and railroad routes of the city.

Maps are ready at the auction-room.

Terms very favorable.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.

MONDAY, Oct. 31,

at 1 o'clock, on premises, Edgewater, Staten Island,

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE.

DANIEL SIMONSON ESTATE.

150 SPLENDID LOTS.

Only a few moments' walk from Vanderbilt Landing. Flagged walks, gas, and village improvements. Nearly opposite Clifton Park, on Vanderbilt-av. and Richmond road; only fifty minutes from Battery. Best opportunity ever offered to buy really desirable lots near New-York. Sale positive. Every lot must be sold.

Colation. Free excursion tickets and particulars at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriant, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 113 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.

Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.

ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.

Loans negotiated.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.

Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

First-class securities of undoubted character below par.

ALSO NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

INSURANCE, BANK, AND GAS LIGHT STOCKS, and a large variety of other Stocks and Bonds for profitable investments at low rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,

NOS. 40 AND 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,

BANKERS AND STOCK, BOND AND GOLD

COMMISSION BROKERS.

MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON ALL FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES

OF THE

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

Representing the interests of Stockholders in assets of the Company previous to Dec. 29, 1868, bought at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York

ARKANSAS BOND SCRIP

BOUGHT AND SOLD

At the office of
WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
NOS. 40 AND 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

O. E. WOOD,
No. 23 Nassau-st.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD BONDS, convertible and guaranteed by Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, 7 ₱ cent.

NEWARK AND ORANGE First Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., IMPROVEMENT Bonds, six years, 7 ₱ cent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY Town Bonds, 7 ₱ cent.

ILLINOIS TOWN Bonds, registered, 10 ₱ cent.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company will be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of this Company, No. 56 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on the first TUESDAY of December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, pursuant to the following by-law of said Company:

"The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the stockholders on the first Tuesday of December of each year, or as soon after as convenient, and at such election each stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to such number of votes as correspond with the number of shares standing in his name on the books of the Company. The persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be deemed to be chosen."

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 15th of November, and opened again on the 7th of December. T. P. BLADEN, Treasurer.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. HEREBY inform the correspondents of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., and holders of their credits, that until further notice letters should be addressed care of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., care of MORTON, ROSE & CO., London.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.—Premium paid for rights to subscribe to new bonds under circular of Oct. 10, 1870, by E. ROLLINS MORSE & BROTHER, No. 27 State-st., Boston.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 8, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Bergen Oil and Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 69, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 7th of November, at 2 o'clock, to elect Trustees for the ensuing year. Poll closes 3 P. M. C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION OF the Board of Directors, the stockholders of the Florida Improvement Company are required to pay ten per cent. assessment upon their capital stock, together with all arrearages upon the first fifty per cent. assessment on said capital as is still due or unpaid to G. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Strongest and Best Secured, as well as Most Profitable Investment now Offered in the Market.

7 Per Cent. Gold.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

COUPON OR REGISTERED, AND

FREE OF U. S. TAX,

Principal and Interest Payable In Gold,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER

J. EDGAR THOMSON,
CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this Fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at an early day to command a market price considerably above par. United States Five-twenties, at present prices, return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9¼ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any railroad bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New-York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to re-buy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 26 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY'S

EXPRESS SCRIP

AND

FRACTIONAL CERTIFICATES OF STOCK

bought and sold at the office of

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
NOS. 40 AND 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

ROCHESTER CITY

WATER-WORKS COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PR. CT. GOLD BONDS.

Interest, May and November, promptly paid at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

A first-class security.

For sale—A small lot at a low price by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

CITY STOCKS

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.

CITY 5s OF 1870,

due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand.

CITY 7s OF 1885,

sold at a small premium.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

BANK OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

STUYVESANT & D'WOLF,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 23 WALL-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 80 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, in Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining their consent to the sale of nine thousand (9,000) shares of the Company's stock, received in payment for certain property of the Company, sold by their authority.

The transfer-books will be closed from Oct. 31 to Nov. 5, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned Committee will open books for subscription to the capital stock of the Bankers' Life Insurance and Trust Company of New-York, at the office of Barton & Allen, No. 40 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1870.

JACOB H. VANDERBILT,
JAMES M. DAVIS,
SAMUEL BARTON,
SAMUEL F. BARGER,
JOHN A. FOLEY, } Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank will be held at its banking-house, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 8, proximo. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 25, 1870.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED INTEREST, due Nov. 1, 1870, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid, on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the banking-house of Messrs. HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DAVID LYMAN, President.
A. M. COLEGROVE, Treasurer.

OFFICE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11, 1870.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the Registered Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. Holders of twenty (20) or more coupons will leave the same one day for verification.

The transfer-books for Registered Bonds will be closed Oct. 28, and reopened Nov. 2.

C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 38.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE 2D NOVEMBER on the new consolidated bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date.

ZENO SECOR, President.

OFFICE OF DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY,
DENVER, COLORADO, Oct. 10, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1870, on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

D. H. MOFFAT, Jr., Treasurer.

F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the first day of November next, free of all taxes.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1.

M. F. READING, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1870.

INTEREST ON STOCK OF UTICA, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company will be payable at this office on and after 1st November proximo. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by JOHN J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office, in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1870.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 10th of November. The transfer-books will close on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 11th proximo.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Assistant Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of State, county and City tax, has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d November.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of Sterling Bonds and Interest Bonds of this Company, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid to English holders at office of C. M. LAMPSON & CO., No. 64 Queen-st., London; to holders in the Northern States at office of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York, and to holders in the Southern States at the office of the Company in Mobile.

A. MURDOCK,
President Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, Oct. 20, 1870.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST mortgage eight per cent. gold bonds of this Company, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid at the office of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York.

CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. CO.,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, due Nov. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., free of Government tax.

J. J. TRACY, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Oct. 25, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1870, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.

E. O. GROSVENOR,
State Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Oct. 20, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE CONVERTIble 7 per Cent. Bonds of the NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (FREE of all taxes) upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable to shareholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of November next.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS and South-eastern Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

E. F. WINSLOW,
St. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19, 1870. President.

PACIFIC BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of November.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 30TH inst. on the Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on and after the 31st inst., on presentation of the coupons at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. — Wall-st.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,758,946 96.

N. J. HAINES,
W. S. WHITLOCK,
Vice-Presidents.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., cor. 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. Assets, $2,038,552 63. Surplus, $154,551 68.

ONE PER CENT. EXTRA INTEREST on money deposited on or before Nov. 1. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, near the ferries, Williamsburg.

REMOVAL.

NOS. 142 AND 144 GRAND-ST.

OAKLEY, MASON & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOK-SELLERS,

have removed from the premises occupied by them for

a number of years past to

NOS. 142 AND 144 GRAND-ST.

MILLINERY.

MLLE. A. LOCRET, FROM PARIS, (lately of No. 878 Broadway,) has just reopened her dress-making establishment at No. 60 West 18th-st. She wishes to inform ladies that she will also have on hand an assortment of Bonnets and Hats to suit her customers.

DRESS-MAKING.

THE MANAGERS OF THE HOME, NO. 86 4TH-ST., desire to inform the ladies of this City that their Dress-making Department is now in successful operation. Orders for EVENING DRESSES, WALKING SUITS and MOURNING OUTFITS will be executed in the most tasteful manner, at short notice, and on very favorable terms.

Family sewing of all kinds neatly done.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A PLEASANTLY SITUATED DESK-room to rent on first floor. Inquire at No. 38 John-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING-MACHINES FOR EXPORT.—We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for different kinds of Sewing-machines for the export trade. Shippers will find it to their advantage to address us for further particulars. GOLD MEDAL SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Manufacturers, No. 374 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation in a first-class family as cook; thoroughly understands her calling in all its branches, perfectly competent to take the entire charge of any gentleman's kitchen; very best of City reference to that effect. Call at No. 4 East 21st-st. Also a competent laundress from the same place, with good City reference.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation in a first-class private family as nurse and seamstress to one or two growing children; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; is in every way trusty and reliable; has eight years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 507 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW OF THE HIGHest respectability, having a first-class Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, a situation as seamstress in some kind family where she could take her little girl, seven years old; no wages required; best of testimonials. Address Mrs. A. M., at No. 51 West 31st-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class seamstress or ladies' maid; understands a good deal about dress-making and ladies' hair-dressing, and can take care of a lady's entire wardrobe; best reference can be given. Apply at No. 227 5th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, about 30, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a young child or invalid lady; very tidy and fine appearing; five years' City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook; has no objection to plain washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker, with three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 149 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; can do up all kinds of laces and French fluting; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen this week at No. 347 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; can flute; has good reference; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent in the care of children; good City references. Can be seen for two days at store No. 430 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as infant's nurse; understands bringing it up by the bottle; good City reference from her present employer. Call for two days at No. 158 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; in a small private family; is neat and obliging in her kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent, and understands her duties perfectly; unexceptionable City references from last employer. Call at or address No. 316 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO procure a situation for a young woman as chamber-maid, and to assist in washing. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 302 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A situation to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Address M. HILD, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE LAUNdress, gentlemen's or family's washing to do at her own house. Call at No. 248 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 33 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a respectable private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 438 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as nurse and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 11 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; best City references. Call at or address No. 4 East 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class laundress in a respectable private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 438 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR chamber-maid, and to assist in care of children. Apply at present employer's, No. 14 West 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook; best of reference. Call at No. 245 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as child's nurse and to sew. Apply at present employer's, No. 7 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family. Apply at present employer's, No. 6 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress, with best City reference. Call or address No. 236 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as nurse. Call at No. 123 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A HAIR-DRESSER, A FEW engagements by the month; also understands hair-work. Address No. 311 7th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress; excellent City recommendations. Apply at No. 143 East 34th-st., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as plain cook in a private family in the City; is an excellent washer and ironer; has one year's reference from last place. Call at No. 241 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as first-class laundress and to do chamber-work; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 282 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference given. Call at No. 261 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting; the best City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 46 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VALUAble Protestant woman; long experience in nursing; competent to take entire charge of an infant, or one or two grown children; City or country; best reference. Apply at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 340 East 23d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A situation for chamber-work and waiting, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; can be well recommended; also can be seen until suited. Apply at No. 332 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing, and sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City and country references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 135 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; meats, soups, fish and game; no objection to a small boarding-house; City or country. Call at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, who is competent to do up fine washing of every description, lace curtains and fluting; can be highly recommended. Call on Mrs. CAIN, No. 329 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best references given. Call at No. 239 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as baby's nurse; is willing to assist in chamber-work or plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant girl in a small private family to do chamber-work and waiting; has good City reference. Call for two days at 151 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 250 West 30th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid; is willing to assist with children three years old; reference from last place. Apply for two days from 9 to 4 at No. 20 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting; has the best of City references. Call at No. 200 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH GIRLS, SITuations, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other chamber-maid and sewing. Call or address No. 624 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUAtion; is an American Protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; would wait on young ladies. Call at No. 226 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as house-keeper or nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; best references. Call at No. 138 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a small private family. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; would assist in the washing; reference from last place. Apply at No. 432 7th-av.

COLORED PERSONS FROM THE South, with references, will have good homes furnished them without charge at relief-room, No. 46 Bible House, Astor-place.

LADIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS servants, cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses and laundresses, can be suited at magnificent office No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 403 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a private family; can give three years' reference from one place; is a good baker; would do light house-work in a small private family. Call for two days at 237 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl, a situation as seamstress; is a good sewer by hand; can cut and fit; would have no objection to assist in chamber-work; has good City reference. Apply at No. 100 West 46th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 West 33d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a practical, experienced, hard-working young Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is an experienced City driver; is willing and obliging; has five years' best City references; willing to go for low wages. Address D. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUAtion; is thoroughly practical in hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, forcing early fruits and vegetables; perfectly understands farming and management of stock; married, without children; to gentlemen about improving their places would be found an acquisition. Address A. A. B., Box 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD MAN WHO CANnot hear anything but noise, employment; understands making fires and attending to a furnace; to put up and take down beds; is a good hand to lay down carpets, and to put coal and sweep and clean, and do anything that is required; will go for $7 a month. Address JOHN KELLY, Box 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man of long experience in the care and management of horses and carriages; married, no incumbrance; wife would go as laundress if required; can produce the best of City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH man as coachman; a single man; good City driver, and admirable groom; can give the best City reference; refers to present employer. Apply at BALDWIN'S, No. 786 Broadway, or No. 163 West 20th-st., third story.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter in a first-class family, where good wages are given, by a respectable man whose character will bear the strictest investigation; single; good City reference. Adress J. H. C., No. 57 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, HAVING DISposed of his horses, wishes to find a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend to be a first-class man; is an excellent groom, and careful, good driver; is single. Call or address C. W., No. 124 West 18th-st., private stable, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man of long experience; has lived with some of the first families in this City and Brooklyn; has satisfactory references from last and previous employers. Address R. W. NEWELL, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, HARD-working Englishman, married, small incumbrance, and with good City references, a situation as coachman and groom in City or country; thoroughly understands his business. Address R. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man, well acquainted with the City; unexceptionable recommendations from last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address for three days VENEAY, No. 54½ West 32d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent, industrious single man; understands his business; excellent groom; experienced driver; very willing and obliging; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent man; is a thorough groom and good coachman; best of City reference from best families; left his place in consequence of going to California. Address COACHMAN, No. 656 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an Englishman, married; thoroughly understands his duties; City or country; best of City references. Call or address L. M., private stable, No. 10 West 24th-st.

WANTED — SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom, and assistant around a place; has no objection to the country; has best of reference. Address A. H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business and is willing to make himself useful; can come well recommended. Address T. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY a young man that understands his business and is willing to make himself civil and obliging; no objection to the country. Address at No. 31 East 35th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, of many years' experience, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the treatment of horses. Call on or address T. M. G., for three days, at No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A Protestant, a situation as gardener; is energetic and capable; would take charge of a new place. Address K, Irvington, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (Frenchman,) a situation in a private family, hotel or restaurant; great experience and best recommendations. Address C. C., No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as farmer or gardener, and his wife to work in the house. Address N. B., Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, English, aged 38, a situation at low wages, to make himself useful and gain the confidence of his employers. Address C. J. G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as butler or waiter in a gentleman's family, in City or Brooklyn; Brooklyn preferred. Address W. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman; single man; understands the business in all its branches; good references. Apply or address D. M., No. 9 John-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for his gardener, (German,) who understands everything pertaining to a first-class garden; strictly honest and temperate; also, two girls, one as nurse, who has been with him five years; understands her business perfectly, and he takes pleasure in recommending her as worthy of the highest confidence; the other for general house-work; is smart, willing and obliging, and will always make herself useful. Call at No. 206 East 46th-st., near 3d-av., till next Monday, 9 P. M. Sickness in the family compels him to break up housekeeping.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A WHOLEsale grocery or provision house; advertiser has a large eastern acquaintance, and can influence considerable trade; no objection to traveling a portion of the time. Address E. T. B., Box No. 5,191 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE-FURnishing hardware salesmen; a liberal salary paid to good men; none others need apply. Apply to E. D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 PER DAY) TO sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing-machine. Has the underfeed, makes the "lock-stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family sewing-machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A MAN OR BOY TO BLACK boots, care of furnace, knives, do errands, and be generally useful about a private house; bring references. Apply at 135 West 14th-st. before 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN to take charge of a furnace, and otherwise make himself generally useful in a charitable institution; wages $30 a month and a home. Address H. M. T., Box No. 992 Post-office.

SALESMAN WANTED—ONE WELL ACquainted with the stove trade in this City and its vicinity will find a desirable position by addressing, with full particulars, STOVES & RANGES, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AGENTS WANTED ($225 A MONTH) BY the American Knitting-machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones; finest variety; cheapest in the City.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE,

For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

WARREN WARD & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, HOUSE-furnishing and Builders' Hardware, Coopers', Carpenters', Butchers', Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Tools, &c., in great variety, at CHAS. S. LITTLE'S, No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

PARIS.—THIRTY-SIX, FORTY-NINE, FIVE

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 26	Tripoli, Saturday, Nov. 5
Malta, Saturday, Oct. 29	Scotia, Wednes., Nov. 9
Palmyra, Tues., Nov. 1	Batavia, Thurs., Nov. 10
China, Wednesday, Nov. 2	Java, Wednesday, Nov. 16
Abyssinia, Thurs., Nov. 3	Samaria, Thurs., Nov. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.

Return tickets..........$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia......Sat., Nov. 5	Iowa..........Wed., Nov. 2
Europa........Sat., Nov. 12	Acadia........Wed., Nov. 16
Caledonia.....Sat., Nov. 19	Britannia.....Wed., Nov. 30
Anglia........Sat., Nov. 26	Iowa..........Wed., Dec. 14
India.........Sat., Dec. 3	Acadia........Wed., Dec. 28
Australia.....Sat., Dec. 10	Britannia.....Wed., Jan. 11

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Nov. 2, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. WHINERAY..........Nov. 9, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Nov. 16, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Nov. 30, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DAURE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 29
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, Nov. 12
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT...SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT.... LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Dec. 10

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:)

TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 12 M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

LONDON DIRECT.

PENNSYLVANIA, THOMSON, November.

Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.

Steerage passage, $28, currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Oct. 29, 10 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)........Tuesday, Nov. 1, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, Nov. 5, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Nov. 12, 8 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin..........	$75	Steerage..........	$30
To London..........	80	To London..........	35
To Halifax, N. S.......	20	To Halifax, N. S.......	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Nov. 4, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Dec. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Nov. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Nov. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Nov. 3
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Nov. 10
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Nov. 17

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Nov. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Splendid fishing at Lewes. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, now at her dock receiving cargo, will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, 29th October, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1870.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M. (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Fall and Winter Arrangement, Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:45 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.

The 8:45 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

ALL RAIL.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

The damages by the flood to the Virginia Railroads having been repaired, the sale of through tickets has been resumed. Trains make close connections via Washington, for Lynchburg, Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans, Atlanta, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, &c., &c. Tickets for sale at Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st., and at No. 944 Broadway.

F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent. F. W. JACKSON, General Supt.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander WILSON, and EMPIRE STATE, Commander A. P. OSWELL, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the accommodation train for Philadelphia. EMPIRE STATE at 4 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River. Philadelphia freight received to 6 P. M. Way freight to 4 P. M. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st. JAS. FISK, Jr., President.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 200 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8½ P. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 21st.......2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d.......6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 22d......2:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th.......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 24th.......2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th.......7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th......2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 26th.....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th.....9:30 A. M.	Friday, 28th.......9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 29th.....11:00 A. M.	Monday, 31st.......9:00 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare, 75 cents.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat META will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN.

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE.

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,

REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. For further information address BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st.—fifteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 3 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHARLES KEITH.

WILL CONTINUE MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Address as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

FLUSHING, N. Y.

Terms, $100 per quarter, from NOV. 22.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 152 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.

Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.

Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,

No. 59 West 42d-st, opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. Number limited; primary department and gymnasium.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large house, built for a boys' boarding-school—two acres of land—in New-Rochelle; pleasantly located on high ground overlooking the Sound; plenty of fruit; all in good order.

Apply to G. R. DUTTON, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, or J. P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 65 W. 26th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,409 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and masters will reopen in a new and fine location, No. 44 West 22d-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address as above.) Misses and masters taught in separate rooms.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 610 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND LATIN classes forming day and evening for gentlemen, ladies, boys, girls, at Thompson's College, No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute. $1 weekly; thirteen weeks, $10. Free lectures.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., prepares boys for college or for business. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, WESTchester County, New-York.—The twenty-fourth session will commence Oct. 31. For circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

DR. SERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 108 East 38th-st., Sept. 28.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGton, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French school, for Misses and children, No. 290 4th-av., will be reopened Sept. 22.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 12 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,188 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 28.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL (FOR FORTY Boys only,) Broadway, corner 32d-st.—English, Classical, French, German, Primary.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 124 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MISS WARREN'S French and English School in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, 22 East 20th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS will let large, newly-furnished room, suitable for two, with good board, at No. 962 2d-av., brown-stone block, between 50th and 51st sts. References required.

A VERY PLEASANT WELL-FURNISHED room for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with first-class board and attendance, No. 25 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place. References exchanged.

NO. 1 LIVINGSTON-PLACE, CORNER of East 15th-st., on Stuyvesant-square, handsomely-furnished rooms, in suite, for families, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen; house is located desirably; references.

NO. 262 WEST 23D-ST.—A HANDSOMEly-furnished front room, with large alcove, on the second floor, to let, with board; also a large back room, on the third story; neighborhood and house first-class; references.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTMENTS, (or separately,) with private table, in a private family, offering home comforts; also one room for a gentleman; references. No. 278 10th-av., near Calvary Church.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, bed-room connecting, to rent without board to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location, East 18th-st. Address H., box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with two comfortably-furnished rooms, without board, on second floor, at a moderate rent. No. 131 Waverley-place, between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN A FEW minutes' walk of South or Wall-street Ferries, one large and one hall room; but few boarders taken; references required. Apply at No. 363 Henry-st., near Amity.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTMENTS, with first-class private table, can be secured in a private house. Apply at No. 286 4th-av., south-west corner 21st-st.

NO. 59 UNION-PLACE.—TO LET, WITH or without board, or with private table, two handsome floors, first and second. Also, single rooms and a large basement room for a doctor's office.

EAST 21ST-ST., NO. 46.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, second floor; also two rooms, third floor; private table if desired; appointments and attendance first-class.

NO. 18 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A strictly first-class private family will let, with board, the second floor, to a responsible family; references exchanged.

LARGE AND ELEGANT FAMILY rooms, with first-class board, corner of Livingston-place and East 17th-st.; beautiful location on Stuyvesant-square.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms, also single rooms to let; house and location first-class, opposite the Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

NO 13 EAST 28TH-ST.—WE HAVE ONE more handsome family apartment and several single rooms, nicely furnished, to let, with superior French board; private table, if desired.

NO. 20 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor floor, with private table, bath-room and closets connecting; French man-cook; very reasonable if rented by the year.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S—ONE ELEGANT suite of rooms to let, with private table, No. 281 4th-av., house adjoining Calvary Church; also, parlor and bedroom suitable for two.

$2 TO $6 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED rooms to let, without board, or light house-keeping; American family. Apply at No. 89 Hudson-st., corner of Harrison.

NO. 53 WEST 32D-ST.—LARGE HANDsomely-furnished rooms on fourth floor; superior board; for gentlemen rooming together, or gentlemen and wives; references required.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house; choice location.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE rooms, to two or three gentlemen, with breakfast, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST.—WE HAVE ONE more handsome family apartment and several single rooms, nicely furnished, to let, with superior French board; private table if desired.

NO. 193 MADISON-AV., SECOND DOOR ABOVE 30TH-ST.—A second floor of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table; also, one room, for single gentleman.

AT NO. 61 LEXINGTON-AV., NEW rooms, newly furnished, with or without meals, on reasonable terms to steady occupants. Gymnasium, Turkish and other baths in the establishment.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table only; highest references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHout board, at No. 68 South Washington-square; also a parlor suite, with private bath, &c.; reference required.

NO. 9 WEST 22D-ST.—AN ELEGANT parlor floor, with part of second, to rent to a family, with private table.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., (NEAR 5TH-AV.)—An entire floor of handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with private table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—THE SECOND floor, front room, with entire third floor, together or separately, with private table; references.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH-ST., NEAR COLEman House and Broadway—Newly-furnished rooms to let, with board. Private table if desired.

ELEGANT NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with gas, bath, &c., on second floor, single or en suite, to let. No. 68 East 4th-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av., furnished rooms en suite, (whole floors,) to let, with private table only.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., between Irving-place and Union-square.

NO. 134 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, pleasant rooms, with first-class board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. B., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Sales-room No. 60 Liberty-st.

SALE BY ORDER OF SUPERIOR COURT.

T. J. BARR, Esq., Receiver.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES of the late firm of MESSRS. A. BININGER & CO., by EDWARD SCHENCK, commencing on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, and continuing on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, FRIDAY, Nov. 4, and MONDAY, Nov. 7, on which day the sale will be exclusively of Madeira, at the old stand of Messrs. BININGER & CO.,

NOS. 92 AND 94 LIBERTY-ST.,

the entire stock of the choicest wines and liquors, consisting in part of choice Madeiras, probably the finest lot in the country; old sherries, ports, brandies, rums, gins, Hungarian and French wines. Also a fine lot of teas, together with all the desks, safes and other fixtures.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CAPT. HERVEY'S LIBRARY.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING.

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, announce that they will sell by AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, the LIBRARY of JAS. B. HERVEY, Esq., Belleville, N. J., AN UNRIVALED COLLECTION OF BOOKS IN THE RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT BINDINGS. This probably is the most extraordinary and costly collection of books ever offered for sale in this country. Libraries catalogued and sold. Collections of paintings catalogued and sold.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
90 boxes Macaroni.

At 11½ o'clock, within their store:

1,090 boxes new crop Messina Lemons.

WM. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, &c.—YOUNG & ELLIOTT will sell on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 11 A. M., at No. 9 John-st., twenty cases of Dutch bulbs in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF PEWS.—THE FOLLOWING pews of the Presbyterian Church on University-place will be sold at auction at 5 o'clock P. M., Oct. 28, at the church, for arrears of taxes, viz.: On the ground floor, Nos. 11, 80, 81, 84, 100, 104, 109, 115, 119; and in the gallery, Nos. 8, 16, 49. By order of the Board of Trustees.

OTIS D. SWAN, Secretary.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,

SUCCESSORS TO

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

NO. 738 BROADWAY,

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.

NEW STYLES, FALL TRADE, 1870.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A German university and an experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German. Address D. S., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

PIANO AND SINGING.—A LADY, QUALified in London and experienced, has some hours disengaged. Address A. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WELL qualified, wishes to engage teaching scholars by the hour in English branches and vocal music. Address TEACHER, Station G.

WANTED—AN ITALIAN TEACHER. ADdress, with terms, &c., S., Box 112 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON'S LAST MATINEE.

STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces the last appearances of MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON, (prior to her departure for Boston.)

ONE (1) GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 29, AT 1 O'CLOCK,

AND ONE (1) GRAND NILSSON CONCERT, NEXT MONDAY, 31ST OCTOBER, at 8 O'CLOCK, being the last concert prior to her departure for Boston.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by CARY, KREBS, BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS.

The orchestra, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.

Conductor..........SIGNOR BOSONI

Admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4.

Reserved seats to Matinee, $2 and $3.

Seats at the Hall, Schirmer's, 701 and 114 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, LAST CONCERT, BROOKLYN.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4, BOSTON MUSIC HALL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER

THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION.

Mrs. C. RICHINGS-BERNARD, Directress of the Opera.

C. D. HESS & CO., Managing Directors.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,

Only time of Verdi's grand opera

IL TROVATORE, IL TROVATORE,

with the following powerful cast:

Manrico..........Mr. Wm. Castle
Count di Luna..........Mr. A. Laurence
Ferrando..........Mr. A. Howell
Ruiz..........Mr. O. Chiesa
Leonora..........Mrs. C. Richings-Bernard
Azucena..........Mrs. Zelda Seguin
Ines..........Miss Mischka

Conductor, Mr. S. Behrens.

SATURDAY MATINEE—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

SATURDAY NIGHT—OBERON.

OBSERVE—NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE

Near 6th-av.

Lessees and Managers,

C. WHEATLEIGH and J. H. SNYDER.

The Directors have the honor of announcing that the English dramatic season will commence on MONDAY, OCT. 31.

The renowned tragedienne,

Mrs. F. W. LANDER,

will make her rentree on the scene of her former triumphs,

AS

ELIZABETH,

QUEEN OF ENGLAND,

supported by a full and powerful company selected for its individual and collective excellence. The sale of seats for the first six nights of Mrs. LANDER'S engagement will commence on Wednesday morning, Oct. 26, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; the general theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of the theatre. Scale of prices: General admission to all parts of the house, $1; orchestra seats, $1 50; balcony box seats, $2; dress circle, reserved seats, $1; proscenium boxes, five seats, $12 50; family circle, 30 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager......AUGUSTIN DALY

FIFTY TIMES
OF
MAN
AND
WIFE.
EVERY
NIGHT
THIS
WEEK
AND
SATURDAY
MATINEE.

**MAN AND WIFE will be acted but A FEW NIGHTS LONGER, and will be followed by the revival, in all its original perfectness, of the latest Parisian sensation,

FERNANDE.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss AGNES ETHEL and FANNY MORANT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS.

The best Pantomime ever yet produced.

PEALS OF LAUGHTER AT WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

GEO. L. FOX AS CLOWN.

In which character he has no equal.

EVERYTHING NEW.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2

LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION.

The FAIR of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE will positively close next week.

FIRST ANNUAL COURSE

OF POPULAR LECTURES BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st.

TUESDAY, Nov. 1—GEO. WM. CURTIS.
Subject—*Our National Folly—The Civil Service.*
TUESDAY, Nov. 15—Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY.
Subject—*The Adirondacks.*
TUESDAY, Nov. 22—Prof. E. L. YOUMANS.
Subject—*The Dynamics of Life.*
TUESDAY, Nov. 29—JUSTIN McCARTHY.
Subject—*The Franco-Prussian War.*
TUESDAY, Dec. 6—Miss KATE FIELD.
Subject—*Charles Dickens.*
TUESDAY, Dec. 13—Rev. JAS. M. PULLMAN, President of the Association.
Subject to be announced hereafter.

Course tickets, with reserved seats, $3. May be procured at the rooms of the Association, No. 1,283 Broadway; Y. M. C. A., corner 4th-av. and 23d-st.; D. Appleton & Co., No. 92 Grand-st.; Pond's music-store, No. 547 Broadway; A. C. Hewlett, No. 84 6th-av., and of Walter Scott, No. 104 Duane-st.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS

Will deliver his lecture on

OUR NATIONAL FOLLY THE CIVIL SERVICE, AT ASSOCIATION HALL, 4th-av. and 23d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 1.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 29th day of October, 1870, for the purchase of the following ordnance and ordnance stores, viz.:

2,500 Breech-loading Muskets, calibre 58, with Cartridges for same.
1,000 Ball's Repeating Carbines, calibre 50, with Ammunition.
2,500 Gallagher's Carbines, adapted for Spencer Ammunition.
4,000 Maynard's Carbines, with 500 rounds of Ammunition per gun.
1,000 Palmer's Carbines, calibre 44, with Ammunition.
2,600 Remington Carbines, calibre 44, with Ammunition.
2,500 Warner's Carbines and Ammunition.
2,700 Joslin's Carbines and Ammunition, calibre 52.
40,000 sets Carbine Accoutrements, serviceable, Blakeslee's and other patterns.
70,000 sets Infantry Accoutrements.
20,000 Starr's Revolvers, calibre 44, with Ammunition.
5,000 Rogers' & Spencer's Revolvers, calibre 44 with Ammunition.
10,000 Remington Army Revolvers, calibre 44, with Ammunition.
35,000 Pistol Holsters.
40,000 Cavalry Sabres.
1,000 Spencer Rifles.
20,000 sets Horse Equipments.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

50 batteries of Field Artillery, complete, with Ammunition.

Bids will be entertained for any one, or all of the foregoing lots. The bids to specify the price offered for the arms with ammunition, for accoutrements by themselves. The bids for Artillery will be for batteries, complete with ammunition; so much for a battery of light twelve-pounders, and so much for a battery of Parrott three-inch rifle guns, or for batteries and ammunition separately.

The privilege is reserved by this office of rejecting any or all bids which may not be deemed sufficient or satisfactory. A margin of twenty per cent. must be paid at the time of the award, and the residue upon delivery of the stores; all the stores to be delivered at the City of New-York, within thirty days after the award.

A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

5,000 lbs. white lead; 50 gross 1½ inch No. 10 round head brass screws; 200 gallons boiled linseed-oil, in 10-gallen cans; 50 bbls. lime.

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.

75 feet rubber suction hose, made on spiral wound flat galvanized iron, with couplings to suit pump, as per sample.

BUREAU ORDNANCE.

70 sheep-skins in wool; 8 gross brass screws, 3-inch, No. 24.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

TO CONTRACTORS.

The Holyoke and Westfield Railroad Company will receive sealed proposals for the graduation and masonry of their railroad from the track of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad in Westfield to Front and Dwight sts. in Holyoke, ten miles, with turn-outs and branches, until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 1870.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications may be seen at the engineer's office, Westfield, Mass., and further information be had on inquiry of L. F. Root and R. E. Randolph, engineers, C. N. Yeamans, Vice-President of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, or of the undersigned, J. C. PARSONS, President.

HOLYOKE, Oct. 20, 1870.

OFFICES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the time for receiving, at the offices of the Commissioners of Emigration, proposals for the erection of the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, has been extended to the 9th of November prox.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, John O'Neil, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. of each day.

Proposals will be sealed and addressed to the President of the Commission or the Chairman of the Building Committee.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to decline all proposals, if they deem it advisable.

(Signed,) RICHARD O'GORMAN, President.
JAMES W. HUSTED, Chairman.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF TWO ROSES,

which must be withdrawn to allow for a SERIES OF COMEDY REVIVALS, which, in accordance with the acknowledged specialty of the management, will be presented WITH EVERY ATTENTION TO DETAIL NECESSARY TO COMPLETENESS OF PRODUCTION.

The series to be presented in the following order will comprise

Coleman's JOHN BULL,
Barnett's SERIOUS FAMILY,
Congreve's LOVE FOR LOVE,
Holcroft's ROAD TO RUIN,
Brinsley Peake's COURT AND CITY.

The above comedies can only be played for SIX CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS EACH,

commencing MONDAY, Oct. 31, inst., with JOHN BULL,

with the following popular names in the cast: Mr. John Brougham, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. Owen Marlowe, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. M. Lanagan, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. J. Peck, Mr. J. Curran, Mrs. Thos. Barry, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Helen Tracey.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2,

BARNETT'S COMEDY, THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

ELEVENTH WEEK.

SEVENTY-FIRST TO SEVENTY-SEVENTH TIME.

Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in his world-renowned character of

RIP VAN WINKLE,

in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.

EVERY EVENING

And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director.

DON LEONTI,

Le Gymnasiarque L'Aerien.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2½.

Grand Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Expositions, Physical Exploits.

All the Great Riders—Bareback and Somersault, Thoroughly-Trained and Sagacious Horses, Ponies, Dogs and Mules, completing a Superb Exhibition of Equine Intelligence.

New and Gorgeous Costumes, Properties, Rich Paraphernalia, &c. New, Startling and Pleasing Attractions are in active preparation.

Dress-circle, 50c.; children under ten, half-price. Reserved seats, 75c.; children under ten, 50c.

LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION.

The FAIR of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE will positively close next week.

GRAND SANITARY FAIR.

For the benefit of the wounded within the German lines and the widows and orphans in Germany,

AT THE

ARMORY OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT,

on Broadway and 35th-st.

GRAND CONCERT

every evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

SINGING SOCIETIES

have volunteered to execute some of their choicest songs.

SPLENDID PICTURE GALLERY.

A select collection of master works, both American and European.

Open daily from 2 o'clock to 10 o'clock P. M.
Admission from 2 to 7 o'clock, 25 cents.
Admission from 7 to 10 P. M., 50 cents.
Children 25 cents at all hours.
Closing of the Fair and selling out of the goods on SATURDAY, the 29th.

INTERNATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE CONCERT, BALL AND BANQUET, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock, at Apollo Hall, corner 28d-st. and Broadway.—The Italian residents of this City respectfully invite the friends of liberty, without discrimination of political party and nationality, to take part in the great celebration of the deliverance of Rome, which opens a wider and clearer way to progress and freedom. Dr. G. CECCARINI, President of the Day; C. ORSINI, President of the Committee. N. B.—Tickets for sale at F. Rullmann's, No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 401 Broadway, and at the Box-office of Apollo Hall.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

LECTURES

THE KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM OF Froebel, and the Importance of its Adoption in this Country and City.—Miss ELIZABETH PEABODY, of Boston, will lecture on this subject in Rutgers Chapel, No. 489 5th-av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M. Teachers and parents are especially invited.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

Morning Class now forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10.

Also, Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Afternoon Class, at 4 o'clock on the same days.

Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, corner of State and Court sts., entered on State-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, north-west corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, (Apollo Hall,) now open. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Send for circular.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 1, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

GAS FIXTURES, &C.

FINE CHANDELIERS

AND

GAS-FIXTURES,

Of Every Description,

AT LOW PRICES,

IN MOST COMPLETE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT, IN GILT, CRYSTAL, REAL BRONZE, IMITATION BRONZE, AND ALL DESIRABLE COLORS, OF DESIGNS UNEQUALED IN EXCELLENCE, APPROPRIATE FOR DWELLINGS, HOTELS, STORES, HALLS, CHURCHES, &C.

ALSO, GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS.

These movements strike the hours and half-hours, have the low tick and pleasant strike of the best French Clocks, and as Time-keepers are warranted equal to the best and much superior to the ordinary imported Clocks.

MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

SALES-ROOMS, NO. 597 BROADWAY.

NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

MANUFACTORY, 24TH-ST. AND 10TH-AV., NEW-YORK CITY.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,

NO. 59 4TH-AV.,

(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store,)

Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Eider Down, Plumes, Cretons, &c.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX, formerly of MELLEN & WILCOX.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BY ORDER OF HORATIO REED, assignee, JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, OCT. 28, at 12 o'clock, at their Horse Auction Mart, Nos. 112 and 114 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.,

ONE FINE TEAM BAY CARRIAGE HORSES,
ONE SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY CURTAIN COACH,
ONE NO-TOP WAGON,

two sets double harness and pair kersey dress blankets.

Now on exhibition at above Mart.

For full particulars see catalogue day of sale.

A HANDSOME PAIR OF BROWN carriage horses, sixteen hands; sound and kind; will be sold cheap to close an estate. Apply at private stable, No. 108 West 13th-st.

A FINE CHESTNUT SADDLE AND road mare, seven years old, nearly thorough-bred, for sale cheap. Can be seen at the stable, No. 54 West 19th-st.

PHAETON AND PONY FOR SALE—A beautiful turn-out; phaeton new; pony warranted on all points; very cheap. Apply at EGBERTSON & MOTT'S, No. 119 West 23d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPER.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARIE SEEBACH'S LAST TWO NIGHTS

IN NEW-YORK, BEFORE HER DEPARTURE WEST.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE, on which occasion will be presented an immensely attractive bill. By request, Scribe's masterwork, VALERIE, THE BLIND ORPHAN, and from FAUST THE TWO ACTS that include the celebrated JEWEL, GARDEN, PRISON and DEATH scenes.

VALERIE—SEEBACH. MARGUERITE—SEEBACH.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, SEEBACH'S FAREWELL NIGHT, on which occasion will be presented, after careful preparation, Shakespeare's TAMING THE SHREW (Die Widerspenstige.)

CATHARINE—MARIE SEEBACH.

NO MATINEE SATURDAY.

FRIDAY, (NEXT WEEK,) MME. SEEBACH IN BROOKLYN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

UNDIMINISHED ENTHUSIASM.

Fifth week of the celebrated Parisian OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE.

THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

Offenbach's chef d'oeuvre, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, THURSDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE, CELINE MONTALAND.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, SATURDAY EVENING, LEA SILLY.

FRIDAY EVENING,

Herve's popular sensation, LE PETIT FAUST.

Mephisto..........LEA SILLY
Marguerite..........CELINE MONTALAND

In rehearsal, Offenbach's popular operette, LES BRIGANDS.

LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION.

The FAIR of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE will positively close next week.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE—720 Broadw'y

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY Matinee at 2, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE, and the immensely successful burlesque of SOMNAMBULA.

MONDAY, Oct. 31, Mr. HARRY BECKETT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—GEO. WOOD, Proprietor.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY AT 2 AND 8 P. M.

SECOND WEEK OF THE UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS of the CELEBRATED LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, in the spectacular burlesque extravaganza LURLINE.

Owing to the length of the burlesque, it will constitute the evening's entertainment.

MATINEE FRIDAY.

The new burlesque of ENOCH ARDEN, and farce of A SUIT OF TWEEDS.

Box-plan open. Seats two weeks in advance.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

FRIDAY, 28, Lucrezia Borgia. Mrs. L. Lichtmay.

ORSINI..........Mrs. Clara Perl

Reserved seats at the box-office.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER

Is to give a course of FIVE FRENCH READINGS, at the HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, commencing Nov. 4.

Mr. Favarger will also give a short and sharp course of lessons, after his plan of simultaneous exercises for mastering FRENCH CONVERSATION, as pursued by the Conservatory of Paris.

For prospectus, or other particulars, Mr. FAVARGER can be addressed No. 8 East 9th-st., or seen till 1 P. M.

MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY are requested to attend the general meeting, to take place on MONDAY, 31st October, at Delmonico's, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av., at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order of the President. C. FRANCOIS, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

NEW STYLES MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, with improvements patented June and August, 1870. Prices reduced this month. Organs to rent. Ware-rooms, No. 596 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS

AT FACTORY PRICES.

WAREROOMS NOS. 149 AND 151 BAXTER-ST., four blocks east of corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—THE SMALLEST piano made; powerful tone, fine action; warranted to stand in tune better than the best square pianos. On view at STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S, No. 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS FEINHOLTZ, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Julius Feinholtz, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the City of New-York, at No. 83 Nassau-st., in said district, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 2,691.—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the second and third general meetings in the matter of BOGERT & OAKLEY, in bankruptcy, will be held at No. 27 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. JNO. V. BOGERT, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jefferson Coddington, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1870.

WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER,
WILLIAM E. CHISOLM,
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON,
Executors.

o14-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1870.

JAMES N. POTTER, EDWARD R. JONES, } Executors.

au18-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. McKINNEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1870.

BERNARD McFEELY, BERNARD McCLOSKEY, } Executors.

s23-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MANSFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Post & Poor, No. 62 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.

HUGH CASSIDY, GEORGE H. PECK, } Executors.

s23-1aw6mF*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Oct. 17, 1870.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the assessment rolls or tax-books on real and personal estate and individual shareholders of bank stock for the year 1870 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office.

Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st day of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.

BARNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases, manhood restored. Mind the right No. 94.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, right No. 94 Chatham-st.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Rhode Island Convention—Appearance of the Speakers and What They Said—The Wife of a Prominent Mormon Speaks.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1870.

After the close of the morning session yesterday, a business meeting took place, at which the question of making the State auxiliary to one or the other of the two great associations, the American Woman Suffrage, or the Union Woman Suffrage Societies, came up for discussion. There was considerable animated debate over this question, as there is quite a strong party here in favor of each side; but, after a prolonged session, the neutrality which existed heretofore was maintained, thus keeping the State in its former independent position, it being held that it can thus work to more advantage than otherwise.

SPEECHES OF THE AFTERNOON.

The afternoon session, which was before a very full house, was opened by Mrs. CHASE, after which Mrs. DAVIS read a letter from JOHN STUART MILL. Mrs. DEVEREUX BLAKE was the first regular speaker. As she is of your City, many of your readers are, perhaps, familiar with her appearance. She spoke in a humorous manner of the fact that women had been always treated as nonentities, and urged that it was time this was done away with; spoke of the contracted way in which woman's sphere has been defined, and illustrated the fact that women were as fit to vote as men by several telling anecdotes, and closed by a stirring appeal to give freedom and equality to all races and both sexes.

Mrs. CHURCHILL next spoke. She is a person of slender form, and bright, nervous face. Her address was very well prepared and carefully delivered. She spoke of the fact that when women were not educated they soon ceased to be charming to men, and quoted XENOPHON, who, after telling women that they must stay at home and spin, was himself one of the first to desert his wife for the charms of ASPASIA, and said that while women were often called angels, she noticed it was mostly when they were under thirty years old.

Mrs. BOLLES, of Boston, a pretty blonde, with curly hair, followed. She gave a sort of sermon, especially urging some very good answers to the scriptural aspects of the arguments against suffrage.

Mrs. LIVERMORE was the next speaker. This lady deserves a word of description. A woman of fifty or so, with a plain but earnest face, large of form, but with a very fine voice and calm earnest manner. She began by urging how unequal was the legislation for women and men, especially dwelling upon the fact that in the Western States women could be put into insane retreats by the mere oath of their husbands, giving a very touching story in illustration of the wrongs thus wrought. She complimented Rhode Island on having a board of women visitors for hospitals and prisons; and closed with urging women to stand together to help each other, and to assist their less fortunate sisters in any direction. A few words were then said with regard to the Woman Suffrage Fair about to be arranged in Boston, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE EVENING EXERCISES.

The evening session was well attended. It was called to order by Col. HIGGINSON, in the absence of the President. He made a somewhat long speech, to which it might be principally objected that he said too much about the Boston people and in praise of his especial friends in the suffrage movement, entirely ignoring every one else.

Mrs. BOLLES, of Boston, again came forward, and said that men had invented machinery for the express purpose of rocking the cradle, so that it would perform that duty while the women went to vote. Her voice is very sweet and she has a pleasing manner, so that her nice little arguments were very agreeable.

Mrs. HAGLETT, of Michigan, that famous "subsoiler," was the next speaker, and was enthusiastically received. She went at the root of the matter with great earnestness, hitting the nail on the head as she declared that men dared not meet women evenly in argument on this question; that it was high time they admitted the great, earnest mass of women to equality in politics; demanding suffrage as a right; declaring that for her part she would never petition again for that which she felt to be hers of right, and ending up by the declaration that if the men of the country did not give the women the suffrage they would take it by force of arms, and there would be plenty of Joan of Arcs to lead them.

Miss OLYMPIA BROWN then uprose and said it was too late to say much—in fact, the worthy Vice-President had consumed nearly half the time himself, and now sat, solemnly going to sleep, while others talked. But what Miss BROWN did say was so jolly that the audience all enjoyed it. She said that the suffrage was needed to promote true friendship between men and women, and spoke of the progress of the cause in Connecticut, representing it as advancing to success.

An interesting incident now occurred. The Vice-President said that there was in the room a lady, the one wife of the most prominent Mormon in Utah, who was himself opposed to polygamy, and would probably overthrow that institution in the end, and then called for Mrs. GODBE. There came forward from the audience a tall, full-formed, handsome woman, but evidently very nervous; indeed, she said with a sweet but trembling voice that this was the first time she had ever spoken in public. She then read an extract from a paper on Utah in the *Phrenological Journal*, in which it was predicted that woman suffrage would eventually overthrow polygamy, and herself said, in conclusion, that the great hope for the future of that State was in the women of the rising generation.

Mr. STILLWELL was then called for, and made a few remarks, pledging himself earnestly and heartily to the cause, and calling upon all men to come forward and work for it as he had done. After this came the general break-up. Miss KATE STANTON, the young lawyer, was the centre of a group, and there was a brief chat, a general hand shaking, and the Convention was over.

ESSEX.

The Case of Theodore Allen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the many singular and disgraceful features about the Tammany prosecution of THEODORE ALLEN is one which explains the animus of the entire charge. It is not usual for a Police Justice to require a representative from the District-Attorney's office to attend an examination, but in this particular case it was found necessary to make the non-appearance of such officer an excuse for ALLEN's detention in prison. If the case were divested of its political character the accused would certainly be relieved from custody by giving bail, considering the trivial nature of the charge which has been "trumped up" against him. MICHAEL NORTON, State Senator, is known to be at the bottom of the prosecution.

C. M.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1870.

Department of Docks—Plans and Suggestions.

At the meeting of the Department of Docks, yesterday, sundry improvements to piers of little importance were ordered, and various communications were received and referred. Capt. BRIGGS, President of the New-York Dry Dock Company, volunteered some very interesting suggestions, statistics and reminiscences affecting water-front improvements. He stated that probably more than one-half, perhaps two-thirds, of the cargoes delivered at this port were reshipped by rail and water routes to the interior. All that freight would be placed in wharf warehouses under his proposed plan. These warehouses would be two stories high over each pier, with every convenience of machinery for the rapid transfer of goods. The piers were to be built of spiles, either of wood or cast-iron hollow tubes filled with cement. Iron tubes on the light-houses off the coasts of Great Britain, France, and our own southern and western shores have proved most durable in salt water. Bulk-heads should be of stone; piers should be 800 feet long, 60 to 100 feet wide, and four feet above high-water mark, with an intermediate space of 200 feet; that would not injure North River navigation. A system of wharfage charges on all freight landed would not be onerous, and the income would keep in repair fine iron or stone piers, as was the case elsewhere. At first it might tend to divert vessels to the opposite shores of Long Island or New-Jersey; but the best ship-masters would patronize the improved warehouses and piers. He also recommended the construction of dumping-docks with inclined planes, &c., all under cover to confine the odors.

A communication from Gen. McCLELLAN was presented, announced, passed over the table, inspected and disposed of. Its nature was not made known to the reporters.

Congregational "Jubilee" in Jersey City—Speeches by Gen. O. O. Howard, Rev. Dr. Wood and Others.

The Association of Congregational Churches of New-Jersey held an interesting meeting in the Tabernacle, in Jersey City, last evening. A large audience was present. The first speaker was Rev. Dr. WOOD, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who, after alluding to the landing of the Pilgrims, of which the present year is the 250th anniversary; urged the establishment of colonies and missions among the heathen and the savages, as the Puritans established their religion here. Rev. Dr. GULICK followed in an address on missionary work.

Gen. O. O. HOWARD was then introduced, and made a forcible address upon the subject of the enlightenment of the freedmen. He commenced by narrating some incidents from personal observations in the slave States fifteen years ago. Since those dark days all has changed with the colored race in America. Where families were ruthlessly separated by the slave driver families are now united and fearless on their own free soil, supported by their own willing labor. He alluded to the great work done by the Freedmen's Bureau since the termination of the war, but admitted that its work was incomplete. He called upon the Christian public, now that Government aid was withdrawn, to assist in extending to the late slaves all needful opportunities for education. In many of the States no provision is made for the education of the blacks; there is no efficient school system in any State. In reference to the question whether or not the blacks could learn, he said that 250,000 blacks had learned to read and write since the termination of the war. In the higher branches many of these have shown the greatest proficiency, and they will compare favorably everywhere with white students of the same grade. As to their character, that is of course established by years of freedom and enlightenment, but it is an indisputable fact that the blacks have shown a higher morality and more vigor and manliness in their state of freedom than they did in slavery.

The remarks of the speaker were listened to with deep attention, and were at times loudly applauded.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

AGNES E. HAYS, widow of DAVID HAYS, has recovered from the City $5,000, for the death of her husband, in a trial just concluded before Judge BRADY and a jury in the Supreme Court. The deceased was killed by the falling of an awning, improperly constructed, at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, and which was neither authorized or inspected by the proper City authorities. Deceased was killed at the same time and place at which WM. H. HUME received injuries, for which he recovered, in the same Court, $12,000 against the City, as already reported in the TIMES. The $5,000 awarded Mrs. HAYS is the utmost limit of the statute in such cases.

On the 1st of November the Controller will pay interest on City and county stock to the amount of $1,953,345 95. Of this sum $407,271 13 will be paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. On same date bonds and stock to the amount of $6,366,241 24 will be paid off.

The case of MARY POULIN against the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, already noticed in the TIMES, is still on trial before Chief Justice BARBOUR, of the Superior Court. The past two days have been consumed by the introduction of conflicting medical testimony as to the nature of the injury and treatment, and the exact circumstances attending the accident, when plaintiff claims her dress or hoop-skirt caught in a nail in the car. Counsel will sum up today.

At the Produce Exchange, yesterday, at 1½ P. M., a meeting of the members was held, in obedience to a call, to consider the question of retaining Mr. WALKER, the statistician, in the service of that institution. Col. ISAAC H. REED, President of the Produce Exchange, occupied the chair. Mr. EDWARD C. RICE served as Secretary. Mr. CARLOS COBB offered a series of resolutions favorable to the retention of the statistician, and advocated their adoption. After much debate, the resolutions were adopted by a majority vote.

The Grand Division Sons of Temperance brought its proceedings to a close, yesterday, at Lyric Hall, after the transaction of some deferred business. Prior to adjournment, Mr. THOMAS HEYWOOD, of the National Division of England, delivered an address on the state of the Order in that country. The next session will be held at West Troy, in January.

The regular Fall meeting of the New-York Yacht Club was held yesterday afternoon, at the Club-house, on Staten Island. Reports of the summertide matches and other affairs were rendered, and a discussion of future arrangements ensued. After electing a large number of new members, the company adjourned to the dining-room and enjoyed their usual Club banquet. The organization is in a prosperous and harmonious condition. The lookout for next season is most brilliant.

The McKenna & Duffy Guards went on their first annual target excursion, yesterday, to Tissen's Cottage, Fordham. The company was under the command of Capt. IRWIN, and numbered seventy men. Some twenty-five invited guests were present. The prizes were valuable, and after they were distributed a collation was partaken of.

At the Executive Committee meeting of the New-York Port Society, yesterday, the following summary of work for the past month was reported: Visits to vessels, 4,032; to boarding-houses, 1,833; seamen at church, 1,906; visiting reading-rooms, 867; books distributed, 250; tracts, (pages,) 7,000.

Yesterday morning, fourteen Japanese arrived in this City from San Francisco, and are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Their names are Semahumer, Oyermur, Hayuser, Nerkuherma, Hatora, Arege, Ekada, Machida, Hougma, Harva, Hiweeki, Hadomer, Merwona and Maturmote. They have been sent out by the Japanese Government to learn the different languages of Europe, and to get a general knowledge of everything. Four of them go to Berlin to school, two to Paris, four to London, two stay in New-York, and the other two go to Italy. They are to stop at their respective places for over five years, until they are perfect in the ways of the countries. They are mostly an intelligent-looking lot of young fellows.

As yet the coupons and other demands for the interest due on Nov. 1, and payable now, do not come in very fast at the Sub-Treasury. Up to yesterday morning Mr. CADY, in the Registered Interest Bureau, had paid but $2,602,284 50, while Mr. BARRIE, in the Coupon Bureau, had paid but $1,250,000, or thereabouts. The next steamers from Europe will doubtless bring large numbers of coupons, but as these evidences of debt were not detached until after the 15th inst., the first installments of them have yet to be received.

A lecture will be delivered this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the chapel of Rutgers Female College, Fifth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, by Miss ELIZABETH P. PEABODY, of Boston, on the "Froebel System of Education for Children," known as the Kindergarten system, recently developed in Germany. This lecture will be one of interest to parents and educators, as giving an insight into this really remarkable system.

There was no quorum of the Commissioners, of Emigration yesterday. The semi-monthly statement shows a total of 188,511 alien passengers to date, against 227,147 to same date last year. The receipts were $519,663 78 and current expenses, $27,067. The balance with City Chamberlain is only $17,287 20.

Today the Nineteenth Ward Chess Club will play the return challenge game with the Down-town Chess Club at the Europa Chess-rooms, Nos. 12 and 14 Division-street, at 8 o'clock P. M. Last Friday the first consultation game was played at Terrace Garden, which resulted in a victory for the Down-town Chess Club.

Detective DUNN, of the Third Precinct, yesterday morning arrested a boy who was loitering in Greenwich-street, and took him to the Station-house, where the prisoner was ascertained to be FRANK L. WOOD, fourteen years of age, of Cambridgeport, Mass., who had absconded from home with $80 belonging to his father. He was detained to await the arrival of his parent.

A fire occurred, yesterday, in a room of Mrs. HINES, on the fourth floor of the tenement No. 242 Rivington-street, doing a dmage of $500. The disaster was caused by a defective flue.

A runaway horse attached to a baker's wagon yesterday ran over three children in Thirty-third-street, near First-avenue, JOHN LAWLOR, aged three years, and ELEANOR STEWART, aged six years, both of No. 337 East Thirty-third-street, and MARY JANE MURPHY, aged three years, of No. 345 East Thirty-third-street, only slightly injured.

GEORGE HENSEN was arrested, yesterday, by Detective WOOLDRIDGE, on suspicion of having committed a burglary in the premises of LOTTY, CROWN & Co., tailors, on the second floor of No. 752 Broadway. The crime was consummated on Friday night last, and $2,100 worth of property carried off. The detective informed Justice DOWLING that he had not quite finished up the case, so the Magistrate temporarily remanded the prisoner.

Coroner ROLLINS, yesterday, concluded his investigation in the case of ALFRED W. THORNE, a boy who was killed by being run over by a truck on Saturday last, near his residence, No. 1,322 Third-avenue. The driver, JOHN FAULKNER, of No. 240 East Eighty-first-street, was shown to have been intoxicated and driving recklessly at the time, so the jury rendered a verdict against him, and the Coroner held him to bail in the sum of $200 to answer a complaint before the Grand Jury.

HENRY GRUBE, aged fourteen, of No. 835 First-avenue, while looking at the procession last night at the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, was severely burned about the head and neck by the ball from a Roman candle, which was directed towards him. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Jardine organ at the Rink was exhibited yesterday by Mr. C. B. SCHUYLER, who performed selections from CHOPIN, WAGNER, HEROLD, FLOTOW and GOUNOD.

BROOKLYN.

Judge PRATT, in the Supreme Court, issued an order, yesterday, compelling the receiver of the Central Bank to place the books and papers of the institution at the service of the referee, Col. CHAPMAN. Mr. SPADER, the receiver, it appears, was of opinion that the bank having been declared bankrupt, he had no right to place its accounts at the disposal of any one.

DAN PFIFER, the well-known horse trainer and driver, while exercising a horse on the Prospect Park Race-course yesterday morning, was thrown from his wagon and had his skull fractured. Medical assistance was at once procured, but the surgeon stated that, in his opinion, the injuries were of a fatal character.

Within the last three days there have been 125 sets of naturalization papers granted in the City Court.

The goods which were stolen from the residence of J. M. CANDA, No. 297 Union-street, on the night of the 22d inst., valued at $1,600, were recovered, yesterday, by Capt. FERRY, of the Fourth Precinct. The thief proved to be a servant girl named ELLEN KILLIAN, who, understanding all about the house, entered it by the cellar door, in the absence of the family, and performed the robbery. The spoil she, with the assistance of two men, carried to the house of Mrs. ELIZABETH BOYLE, No. 109 Union-street, at which place it was recovered. ELLEN and Mrs. BOYLE were both arrested.

LONG ISLAND.

Late Wednesday night, the jury in the case of Mrs. LINCOLN against the Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, brought in a verdict against the Insurance Company. The case was tried in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, held in Queens County. The Insurance Company attempted to evade the payment of a $2,000 policy on the life of CHARLES R. LINCOLN, the late editor of the Flushing *Journal*, who was an editor on Long Island for over thirty-five years, and against whom a word was never raised. The Company claimed that the policy was obtained through fraud. The case has excited a great deal of interest in the County, and the Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company have been very severely censured.

The suit of MICHAEL SULLIVAN against the Flushing Railroad was decided in favor of SULLIVAN, yesterday, the jury giving him $200 damages. On May 14, SULLIVAN was struck by defendants' cars while attempting to cross in front of the locomotive at Hunter's Point. In the suit he claimed $2,000 damages.

Rev. Mr. EMMONS has lately been assigned to the Methodist Church in Oyster Bay. Heretofore the pastor of the East Norwich Church has taken charge of the Oyster Bay Church and held occasional service there.

NEW-JERSEY.

A few days ago a report of the conclusion of the suit of VIRGINIA McCLURG vs. BENJAMIN F. TERRY, in Chancery of New-Jersey, was published in these columns, with the decision of Chancellor ZABRISKIE, declaring the marriage contract alleged to have existed between the parties was null and void, as the marriage ceremony was performed "in fun," as far as Miss McCLURG was concerned. Mr. FREDERICK J. FARRIER, of Jersey City, the Justice of the Peace who performed the ceremony, says the marriage contract was seriously entered into by both parties.

The annual meeting of the Passaic County Sunday-school Association was held in the Second Presbyterian Church at Paterson, yesterday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock and continuing until a late hour last evening. The opening address was made by Rev. GEORGE J. VAN NESTE, and the afternoon was principally occupied—after the conclusion of the address—with a discussion relative to the best method of conducting an infant department. Reports of the Visiting Committee were also presented, exhibiting a gratifying account of the condition of the schools. Last evening Rev. D. R. LOWRIE delivered an address, and the Convention engaged in a discussion relative to the value of libraries as aids to Sunday-school work.

A heavy piece of cast-iron was placed on the track of the Central Railroad, on Wednesday, by some villain, who undoubtedly expected to throw a train from the track. As a passenger train from New-York approached the spot, the danger was discovered in time to slack the speed and save the lives of the passengers. The cow-catcher threw the obstruction from the track.

SAMUEL HAUSER, a Newark pension agent and lawyer, has been for some time under bonds to answer the charge of defrauding a widow, Mrs. BADENSCHATZ, out of a pension due her, on account of the death of her husband in the war. The case was to have come before the United States Court at Trenton last week, but it was postponed, and HAUSER's bail was increased from $500 to $2,000. His father was his bondsman, and, if responsible, he will probably have it to pay, the pension agent having fled from justice. He is probably now in Canada. This case is said to be only a beginning of the charges against him.

For the second time in the State of New-Jersey the thirty-third and last degree of masonry, according to the Scotch rite, has been conferred. The ceremonies took place at Trenton, and the degree was conferred upon WILLIAM WALLACE GOODWIN, of Camden. A number of the members of the Supreme Council A. and A. R. of the northern jurisdiction of the United States were present.

The Convention of the Essex County Sunday-schools, at Belleville, closed its session Wednesday night. Mr. SAMUEL CLARK, of Newark, delivered a very interesting and useful address on Sunday-school teaching. The officers for the ensuing year were elected, as well as delegates to other like conventions. The evening session consisted of devotional exercises.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—So much of a special order recently issued from the War Department, as directed the Superintendent of the general recruiting service at New-York to forward two hundred recruits to the Fourth Infantry, in the Department of the Platte, has been revoked. Orders have been issued to assign to the Eighth Infantry, upon their arrival at David's Island, all the recruits of the general service now at that post, and a sufficient number from Fort Columbus, until the total assignment numbers 450.

The Superintendent-General of Recruiting Service at Cincinnati, Ohio, has been directed to forward under proper charge, in detachments of convenient size, 200 recruits to Omaha, Nebraska, for assignment to the Fourth Infantry.

Lieut.-Commander Edwin T. Woodward has been ordered to temporary ordnance duty at Pittsburg, Penn.; Ensign Joseph B. Hobson, to the Pacific fleet; Commander James L. Thornton, detached from the command of the *Kearsage*, and granted three month's leave of absence; Lieut.-Commander John Wordman, detached from the *Kearsage*, and placed on waiting orders. The United States steamer *Frolic* arrived at the Navy-yard today from a cruise on the fishing banks.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	1¼ P. M.	4¼ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝@92¾	92¾	92¾
Consols for account	92⅝@92¾	92¾	92¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	89	....	89⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88⅝	....	88⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	90	....	90⅝
United States 10-40s	87⅝	....	87
Illinois Central R. shares	114	....	114
Erie Railroad shares	18⅛	....	18⅛
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	29	....	29½

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The specie in the Bank of England has decreased £33,000 since last week.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened quiet and steady, and at 1½ P. M. was dull. Middling Uplands opened at 8⅞d.@9d., and closed at 8¾d.@8⅞d. Middling Orleans opened at 9⅛d.@9¼d., and closed at 8¾d. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 2d. ℔ cental for old California White, and 9s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Oct. 27—4½ P. M.—LINSEED-OIL declining. SUGAR on the spot, 32s. 6d.; afloat, 27s. 9d.@28s.

ANTWERP, Oct. 27.—PETROLEUM, 50½f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 27.—RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—233,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Oats. Railroad SHIPMENTS—10,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Oats, 35,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Barley. Canal FREIGHTS firm; 15c., Wheat; 13½c., Corn; 8¼c., Oats, to New-York. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; stock of new Spring light; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 17; 2,500 bushels Amber Michigan, $1 23. CORN heavy; car-lots No. 2 Western selling at 68. OATS firmer; sales, 29,000 bushels No. 2 Western, 46c.; 15,000 bushels, to arrive, at 45c. RYE nominal at 82c. BARLEY unsalable. Other articles quiet, and without quotable change. CATTLE—Market more active than during the earlier part of the week; prices advanced ¼c.; receipts light, being only 387 car-lots, against 514 same day last week; sales 1,400 head, at $7@$7 50 for Kentucky Steers averaging 1,200@1,300 lbs; Indiana Steers, averaging 1,149@1,358 lbs., sold at from $5 40 to $7 37½; Ohio, 1,363 lbs., at $7 80; Kentucky-fed Texas, averaging 1,195 lbs., $5 25; Canada, $5 50@$5 70. SHEEP not active; sales 3,000 head, at $3 27@$7 25 for Canada; $3 62½@$4 50 for Ohio, and $3 50 for Indiana. LAMBS, $4 25 for Michigan. HOGS inactive; sales 735 head, at $7 50@$7 75 for selected butchers' stock.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 27.—FLOUR active and steady; sales, 3,000 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 3,000 bushels fair White Canada at $1 55, and 3,000 bushels No. 2 Red Wabash at $1 28, No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 28. CORN quiet; sales, 1,600 bushels at 80c. OATS, 48c.@50c. for Western. BARLEY in better demand, and market unchanged; sales, 19,000 bushels Upper Canada at 98c.; 10,000 bushels at $1 01, and 30,000 bushels Bay Quinte, $1 14. RYE held at 95c., free; supply light. PEAS held at $1, free. CORN-MEAL—$1 80 for bolted; $1 70 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $22@$26; Middlings, $30@$33, ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c. Canal FREIGHTS lower; Wheat, 11c.; Barley, 9½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50@$3 75 to the Hudson; $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60, ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—34,000 bushels Barley, 879,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—33,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Barley, and 1,499,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—BEEVES less active; prices easier, but quotations nominally unchanged; quote first quality, $5 50@$7; Ordinary to Medium, $4@$5 50, Inferior, $3 50@$4; receipts, 2,960, and sales, 2,495 head. SWINE—Receipts large, demand moderate, 10¾c.@11¼c., with a downward tendency; receipts, 7,032. SHEEP—Arrivals of common large and prices lower; better grades less plentiful at about previous rates; Fair to Good, $4@$5; Good to Extra, $5@$5 50; stock Sheep, $1 75@$2 75; receipts, 8,019.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—COTTON less active and lower; Middling, 18c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 110 bales; coastwise, 205 bales; total, 315 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 172 bales; to the Continent, 51 bales; coastwise, 50 bales; stock, 3,885 bales. FLOUR quiet but firm; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 75; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 75; do. Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]; Western Superfine, [illegible]; do. Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]. WHEAT dull for low. Maryland Amber, [illegible]; Good to Prime, [illegible]; Common to Fair, [illegible]; Western, [illegible]. CORN dull and unsettled; White, 80c.@74c.; Yellow, 71c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 68c.@70c. OATS better at 48c.@50c. RYE unchanged. MESS PORK firm at $27. BACON very firm and scarce; Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Rib, 18c.; Shoulders, 15c. HAMS, 25c. LARD quiet at 16½c.@17c. WHISKY dull at 90c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras fairly active at $4 50@$5 75. WHEAT—No. 2, unsettled and speculatively active at $1 00½ cash and seller the month; $1 01¼ seller November; during the afternoon dull at $1 01 seller November. CORN quiet; No. 2, 53c.@53¼c., in store; during the afternoon inactive at 53c. seller October. OATS dull; No. 2, 34¼c. RYE steady; No. 2, 69c. BARLEY dull and lower at 76½c. HIGHWINES quiet at 84c. wood, 85c. iron-bound. MESS PORK nominally at $24@$25. LARD weak at 14¼c. for New. GREEN MEATS neglected and nominal. LIVE HOGS dull and lower at $7 20@$7 75. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 133,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Transactions in WHEAT small; sales 1 car-lot No. 2 White State on private terms; 25 bags do., at $1 60, and 80 bags Diehl at $1 70. RYE dull; only a small bag lot of State taken at $1 05. CORN quiet; sales 400 bushels No. 2 Western Mixed, in store, at 83c. BARLEY moves off slowly; market favors the buyer; supply large for the season, but it is more than equal to the demand; sales 101 bags two-rowed State, at the Susquehanna Railroad, at 90c. OATS in limited request at unchanged prices, with a fair supply; sales 500 bushels Western, in bags, at 53c.; 220 bags State, inferior, at 52½c., and 1 car-lot No. 1 Toledo, at the Susquehanna, at 56c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 15¼c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN firm and scarce; New, 55c.; Old, 60c. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. Barley dull; holders pressing on market; Fall, $1@$1 10; Iowa Spring, $1 10@$1 12. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. LIVE HOGS dull and nominal; asking $7@$7 25; weather too warm to slaughter; about 10,000 head in pens. TOBACCO firm and scarce; first hogshead new Lugs sold today at $5 10. WHISKY dull and lower; sales at 83c.@84c. EXCHANGE, par.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—COTTON, 14¼c.@15c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red Winter, inspected, $1 25@$1 26. CORN firm; choice Yellow, 62c. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull and unchanged. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS firm; Pork, $25@$25 50; Bulk Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib, 16c.; Clear Sides, 17c. BACON—Shoulders held at 15c.; Clear Sides at 20c. LARD and CATTLE unchanged. LIVE HOGS dull at $6@$7 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Oct. 27.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Red, $1 17¼; No. 2, $1 13¼. CORN dull and lower; No. 1, 65c.; No. 2, 64c. OATS dull and unchanged. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 9c. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—COTTON dull; small business; Middling Uplands, 16¾c.@17c.; do. Orleans, 17¼c. BARK—No. 1 Quercitron at $26. CLOVER-SEED active at $6 50@$6 75. FLOUR quiet but steady; Extra Family, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT quiet; Indiana Red, $1 37@$1 40; Ohio, $1 38. CORN very dull; Old Yellow at 80c.@83c.; New do., 70c.@72c. OATS advancing; Pennsylvania, 52c.@54c. PETROLEUM dull and weak; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 23¾c.@23¾c. WHISKY dull; quotations nominal; Western in bond at 94c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27.—TOBACCO—Sales 147 hhds. at $5@$6 for frosted Lugs; $6 10@$24 50 for Common to Medium bright wrappers. BAGGING quiet; Hemp, 28c.; Flax, 20c. COTTON dull, and declined ¼c.; Middling, 14¾. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $5 50. WHEAT dull at $1 18@$1 20. CORN, 75c. OATS, 45c. RYE, 80c. MESS PORK, $26. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 25c. LARD, 16¼c. WHISKY dull at 85c.@86c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct 27.—FLOUR steady; Extra Spring, $4 75@$4 80. WHEAT—No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 04; No. 2 do., $1 01½. OATS dull and nominal. CORN dull and declined 1c.; Rejected, 50c. RYE nominal. BARLEY declining; No. 2 Spring, 77c. LIVE HOGS firm; sales at $7 10@$7 75. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, nominally 15¼c.@15½c.; sales, 2,100 bales; net receipts, 2,028 bales; coastwise, 493 bales; total, 2,521 bales; export to the continent 23 bales; stock, 62,587 bales.

DETROIT, Oct. 27.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Extra, $1 40@$1 41; No. 1 at $1 25@$1 26. BARLEY and CORN unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27.—PETROLEUM—Refined very quiet at 21c.@21¼c. for spot car-lots; Crude, $4. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 19. CORN nominally unchanged. OATS steady at 42c. for No. 1.

MOBILE, Oct. 27.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; sales, 1,000 bales; net receipts, 1,718 bales; exports coastwise, 439 bales; stock, 33,450 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—COTTON easier; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 1,727 bales; exports coastwise, 1,934 bales; stock, 24,884 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 27.—COTTON—The demand is moderate at lower rates; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 600 bales; net receipts, 4,351 bales; exports, coastwise, 11 bales; stock, 57,397 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 27.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 1,087 bales; exports, coastwise, 822 bales; stock, 2,090 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 27.—COTTON dull and nominal; good Ordinary, 13¼c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 293 bales; exports coastwise, 905 bales; stock, 7,509 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 27.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15c.; sales, 19 bales; net receipts, 467 bales; exports coastwise, 709 bales; stock, 1,400 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 27.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 39c. RESIN quiet; Strained, $1 47½. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR quiet.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 16¼c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 42 bales; coastwise, 413 bales; total, 455 bales; stock, 3,000 bales.

[Advertisement.]

THE DOOMED CITY.—Germans and their sympathizers say that Paris must fall. Rivals of less magnitude have said the same about PYLE'S O. K. SOAP, and yet it rises every day in the estimation of consumers. We have practical evidence of this in the increased demand. Housekeepers discover that pure hard soap is better than the soft, gummy stuff that floods the market, put up in all manner of shapes to deceive the people and favor the retailer. Respectable grocers supply PYLE'S O. K. whenever called for. Depot, No. 350 Washington-street.

[Advertisement.]

The earthquake frighted the isle from its propriety on Thursday. It was a new sensation in these parts, and not a pleasant one. The sensation experienced when we get under one of KNOX's magnificent tiles is entirely different, being pleasurable in the extreme. There's nothing "shocking" about KNOX's hats, and it is pleasant to be overcome by them. At No. 212 Broad way you will find KNOX.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 27—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N.	Cloudy	44
Halifax	N.	Clear	38
Portland	N. W.	Clear	56
Boston	N. W.	Clear	38
New-York	N. E.	Cloudy	43
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	41
Wilmington	N. E.	Cloudy	46
Washington	N. E.	Overcast	48
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Cloudy	62
Richmond	E.	Cloudy	58
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	71
Savannah	N.	Clear	68
Augusta	E.	Clear	64
Oswego	S. E.	Cloudy	39
Buffalo	S. W.	Raining	54
Pittsburg	S. E.	Clear	55
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	68
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	60
Mobile	S.	Clear	59
New-Orleans	E.	Foggy	70

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Pereire	Oct. 29	New-York	Havre
Hanover	Oct. 29	New-York	Bremen
Italy	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Palmyra	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, at 7½ A. M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 9½ A. M. For France, via Havre and Brest, by the *Pereire*, at 7 A. M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 27.—*In steam-ship Australia, for Glasgow.*—John Walsh, Wm. Kelly, James P. Carrothers, Miss Barbara T. Schachtil, James McGilvery, Robert Grant, George Heald, J. Villers, John Fraser, John Dunn, H. S. McMinnin, Wm. McMinnin, C. H. Speer, Rev. Wm. D. Wallace, Miss Amy Warrack, Miss Campbell, Frank Leslie, George Spencer, Sister Helen, J. Perits, Mrs. G. Perits and child, John J. Berrits, Fred. J. Bussmann, E. McIntosh, Adam Glendenning.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 27.—*In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Fobes, Samuel Rockwell, H. Pickup, R. S. Watson, F. S. Watson, C. B. Sedgwick, J. F. Cowar, Jr., Miss Sedgwick, O. D. Baker, P. Despaignet, C. S. Blois, Miss L. Estes, G. F. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Atkinson, 3 children and servant, Rufus King, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cripps, Miss Cripps, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Cropper and child, Mrs. Dr. Julian and 2 children, Miss Julian, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Here, Miss F. E. Taylor, Miss S. A. Beesley, Mrs. M. Maddox, Miss Krobrakl, Henry Brink, Capt. J. Richards, J. H. Richards, F. Hawbly, Mrs. E. Lane, C. S. Marshal, W. La Roberts, Sister L. Fox, Sister Alphonse, Rev. L. Perrine.

In steam-ship Arizona, from Aspinwall.—G. Janton, Ellen A. Porter, Mrs. W. E. Howard, Sam'l Bridgeland, Miss Fenn, D. L. Nossle, W. J. Slausson, Capt. F. Speight, Mrs. G. Hasard, Mrs. D. H. Wright, Geo. Tetley, wife and family, E. K. Hooper, Isabella Ross, T. E. Jewell, M. Schnberger, J. W. Foster, Wm. B. Paine, Jas. Langill and wife, Wm. G. Booker, wife and infant, Sam'l Wheeler and daughter, C. H. Bradshaw, R. C. Donner, Wm. Domansky, Mrs. Byrnes, J. Buenos, wife and family, Mr. Beaumont, W. W. Kitson, Dr. Simpson, Mrs. Stewart, Capt. Dubois, J. B. Bradford, Mrs. Saunders, J. Harkright.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—J. F. Muro, Samuel Dunbar, Maria Dituraux, A. Boving, G. Butler and wife, Jose A. Vega.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:28 | Sun sets.....5:02 | Moon sets.....3:[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:53 | Gov. Island..11:42 | Hell Gate....1:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 27.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Australia, (Br.,) Heddlewick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion S. S. Co.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Morro Castle, Green, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; H. Livingston, Chessman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. N. Briggs; Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Tenny, Philadelphia; Jas. Hand; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Red Deer, (Br.,) ——, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Angel, (Ital.,) Martino, Trieste, Funch, Edye & Co.; R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Hammond, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs L. & W. Armstrong, Wright, Mayaguez, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Memphis, (Br.,) Macomber, Hantsport, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. Julia R. Floyd, Dayton, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole & Co.; A. G. Webber, Cook, Indianola and Lavacca, Evans, Ball & Co.; D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray & Co.; Nettie Bell, Stahl, Wilmington, N. C., S. C. Loud & Co.; Harriet Thomas, Van Cleaf, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sea Nymph, Conley, Baltimore, W. Chalmers.

Sloop Wasp, Nash, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Northern Light, Porter, New-Orleans, Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Oct. 23, at 7½ A. M., passed a small dismasted brig standing to the S. E. under jury masts, with two lug sails set, and seemed to make excellent weather of it; appeared to be a small man-of-war brig, showing the British blue ensign, with a red white and red flag underneath; as we passed under her stern, she signaled with first flag white and red; second flag, white centre with blue strip above and below it; third flag, blue with white spot in centre; fourth flag, red swallow-tail; wanted no assistance; Oct. 26, at 12½ A. M., Cape Lookout, bearing W. by N., distant 32 miles, spoke schr. Intrepid, with main-mast gone; asked for her longitude and to be reported; the N. L. has had constant heavy N. E. gales and high seas throughout the entire passage.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool Oct. 8, Queenstown 10th, Halifax 22d, and Boston 25th, with mdse. to John G. Dale. Has had heavy weather from Liverpool to Halifax, and from thence fine weather.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Oct. 12 and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 402 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had strong westerly gales with heavy sea the entire passage.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Clyde, Hunter, Charleston Oct. 24, with cotton, &c., to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Has had heavy weather the entire passage. The Clyde has on board the Eighth United States Infantry.

Steam-ship Aspinwall, Maury, Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Bark Elliott, Ritchie, (of Boston,) Pung, Bristol, Aug. 30, and Queenstown 35 ds., with railroad iron to S. C. Loud & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Sept. 5, lat. 51 30, lon. 15, had a hurricane from S. W. lasting 12 hours, during which shifted cargo, and was obliged to put into Queenstown to restore it; 20th, lat. 51, lon. 48, had a hurricane from E. S. E. to N. W. lasting 24 hours, during which lost fore, main and mizzen stays, and stove bulwarks.

Bark Edward, (of Halifax,) Putnam, Hantsport, N. S., 43 ds., with 350 tons plaster to master—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. During a heavy gale, lost jib and split sails, and caused her to leak badly; was fallen in with by the pilot-boat Hope, No. 1, and towed into Newport.

Bark Vibilia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Coffin, Cow Bay, 17 ds., with 740 tons coal to B. Swain—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Julia, (Br.,) Jennings, Boston 7 ds, in ballast to A. D. McGuire. Has had heavy weather on the passage; Oct. 20, off Cape Cod, had a heavy gale from S. S. W., and was hove to 16 hours.

Bark Brilliant, Sprague, Providence, in ballast to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig James Crosby, (of New-London,) Baldwin, Wilmington, N. C., 7ds., with lumber to D. D. Fogg. The J. C. is bound to Providence, and put into this port on account of head winds.

Brig Shamrock, (of Millbridge,) Leighton, Boston 3 ds., with ice to Washington Ice Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Emeline, (Br.,) Morrill, Anapolis, N. S., 7 ds., with iron ore to master—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Proteus, French, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to James Murray.

Brig Nath. Stevens, Small, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Brig James Arey, Holmes, Providence.

Schr. David Millar, Quick, Pensacola 22 ds., with lumber to W. H. Parks. Has had heavy weather the entire passage: Oct. 7, off Tortugas, had a heavy N.E. gale, during which was obliged to throw overboard about 20,000 feet of lumber to lighten the vessel, she having six feet water in the hold; 12th, off Carysfort Reef, saw a bark dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned, apparently lumber-loaded.

Schr. Pioneer, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Miller, Windsor, N., S., 10 ds., with 230 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Ann & Susan, Henderson, Mobile 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to Deliner, Potter & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Old Zach, Beebe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. Arcularius, Gregory, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. M. Magee, Scofield, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. E. H. Atwood, Brown, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. San Luis, Mapes, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. W. Johnson, Hart, Gardiner, with ice to C. H. Matthews.

Schr. J. S. Bragdon, Snow, Kennebec, with ice to J. S. Nelson.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Sweet, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Higbee, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Kate Grant, Brown, Calais, with lumber to E. & C. J. Peters.

Schr. John Carver, Carver, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. White Foam, Milliken, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. New Globe, Ryan, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Merril C. Hart, Hawley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wave Crest, Davis, Thomaston, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bird, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. St. James, Keefe, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Wasson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, York, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harper, Gott, St. John, N. B., 10 ds. with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Hampton, Fletcher, Eastport 8 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Wm. H. Morrell, Heath, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Albert Treat, Snow, Gardner, with ice to master.

Schr. Veto, Harrington, Thomaston, with lime to Jas. Haviland.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. B. Young, Barrett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Chilloe, Lee, Dresden, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Edith May, Higgins, Wellfleet, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hannah D. Chase, Gloucester, with fish to C. Nickerson.

Schr. General Warren, Bishop, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Endicott, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lady Adams, Sullivan, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hyne, Grover, Rockland, with stone to New-York Post-office.

Schr. Anna Gardner, Knowles, Bangor, 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Nora, Wallace, Portland, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. A. H. Belden, Mays, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Glenwood, Dickenson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Kelly, Kennebec River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. John Price, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. William Leggett, Baker, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Madagascar, Huntley, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Delmont, Chase, Vinalhaven, with stone for New-York Post-office.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kennebec River, with ice to C. Matthews.

Schr. Wm. McCobb, Avery, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. L. S. Chase, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. W. S. O'Brien, Burns, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma Clifton, Clark, Cape Cod, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. S. R. Johnson, Johnson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. George W. Glover, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Bedabedec, Dix, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Justina, Kinniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Gentile, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. R. M. Atwood, Jones, Provincetown, with fish to L. C. Fisher.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tabitha and Hannah, Crosby, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Fremont, Bowers, Provincetown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lady Emma, Bunce, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. T. W. Maxwell, Hobbie, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Watchman, Gibson, Port Johnson, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Caleb B. Cooper, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for [illegible]ingham.

Schr. James A. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. Van Cleaf, Carter, Elizabethport, for Fairhaven.

Schr. John Warren, McGarr, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Elizabethport, for South Norwalk.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. E. Hathaway, Cobb, Elizabethport, for Chelsea.

Schr. Mary Clark, Herrick, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Hairtan.

Schr. Louisa Walsh, Kelly, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mary J. Ward, Ward, Bangor, with lumber to Watrouse & Walker.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Gloucester, with fish to Thomas Wood.

Schr. Ann Dole, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Tirrell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha Maria, Parker, Gardiner, with ice to Washington Ice Co.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Baker, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Robert Myhan, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Lake, Wood, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Metto, Searle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. David Wasson, Tapley, Bangor, with lumber to master—vessel to B. P. Sherman.

Schr. E. F. Cabada, Hulse, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eveline, Overton, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. G. H. Hayden, Harris, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Davis, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Loughery, Lanall, Bristol.

Schr. Charm, Stubbs, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maggie Cummings, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. Maria, Barbour, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Romeo, Wasson, Providence.

Schr. R. W. Godfrey, Young, Boston.

Schr. Peace, Allen, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hiawatha, Lee, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Anna, Jones, Providence.

Schr. White Wing, Hall, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Crocker, Boston.

Schr. Georgie Staples, Ward, Wareham.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. George Gillum, Murray, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Abbie S. Oakes, Minor, Providence.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Convert, Adams, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. W. Babcock, Dickens, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Gove, Wickford.

Schr. Isabella, Crane, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henrietta, Tryon, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Angler, Presse, Wareham.

Schr. M. W. Griffin, Griffin, New-Haven.

Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. H. G. Bird, Drinkwater, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, Wareham.

Schr. Artist, Forrester, Somerset.

Schr. Enchantress, Phillips, Providence.

Schr. D. M. French, Lewis, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. L. Russell, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Plow Boy, Hallock, Rockport.

Schr. Loon, Smith, New Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Amelia, Dewitt, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Lanesville.

Schr. Star, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Convoy, French, Rockland.

Schr. Mary Stow, Munson, Saybrook.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, New-Haven.

Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Newport.

Schr. J. E. Gamage, Pitcher, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Seneca, Harding, Wareham.

Schr. Surge, Warwick, Hartford, for Trenton.

Schr. Miss Muncy, New-Haven.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Providence.

Schr. James B. McDivett, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Challenge, Perry, Brookhaven.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Senator, Falkner, Boston.

Schr. Winona, Baker, Taunton.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. N. Berry, Pendleton, Bridgeport.

Schr. M. A. Faber, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Kate & May, Long, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Schr. Emma, White, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. F. Carver, Carver, New-London.

Schr. Rienzi, Colby, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Chapman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. S. Tyler, Smith, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. H. Sharp, Webb, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. L. Kelley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. H. Rowe, Whitmore, Plymouth.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Brown, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. H. Bird, Martin, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Jane, Matthews, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Ruth, Prescott, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Fly, Heath, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

WIND—Sundown, moderate S. W.; thick and cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; bark Guion, Gottenberg; brigs J. H. Kennedy, Leghorn, David Bugbee, Trapani.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—Arr. bark Mary Kilhan, from Cape de Verd; bark Grace E. Cann, from Boston; bark Bidwell, from Havre; schr. Etiwan, from New-York; schr. M. A. Tyler, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York; schr. C. E. Paige, from Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 27.—Arr., bark Midas, from Callao. She spoke on Aug. 30, in lat. 36 S., lon. 32 W., bark Sunny Region, of St. John, for Spain. On Sept. 30, in lat. 21 S., lon. 36 W., bark Caroline C. Hanarest, for Havre. On Sept. 20, in lat. 3 S., lon. 31 W., brig Francis, from Baltimore, for Rio de Janeiro, and on the 22d inst., in lat. 33 N., lon. 72 W., she experienced a hurricane from S. E. to S. W., laying too for several hours, with her lee sail under.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 26—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Decora, Philadelphia, Boston; Four Sisters, do., Portsmouth; Sarah Wood, Georgetown, D. C., Lynn; White Sea, Ragged Point, Potomac River, Portland; L. M. Stout, Hoboken, Beverly; Ann, Hoboken, Beverly.

Sld. brigs Chimborazo and William R. Sawyer; Schrs. S. S. Hudson, J. P. Comery, Thomas G. Smith, Charles E. Smith, Izetta, Wave Crest, S. S. Russell, Congress, Mary, Lee Newton, Isaac Rich, Gov. J. Y. Smith.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 27.—Arr. brig C. C. Colson, from Baltimore; schr. A. S. Ireland, from New-York; steam-tug Harvey Wright, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, put in for coal; ship Madge Wildfire, from Liverpool; bark Francis Booneuf, from New-York.

Cld. steam-ship Gen. Barnes, for New-York; Minnetonka, for New-York; ship B. Hazeltine, for Liverpool, and bark Mary G. Reed, for Liverpool.

Spoken.

Sept. 26, 30 miles E. of Fire Island, whaling bark Ospray, for New-Bedford, from a cruise.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. Oct. 3, steam-ships Seine, Moir, Carthagena; 8th, Nile, Rivett, Jamaica; 11th, Crusader, Beith, Liverpool; 12th, Arizona, Mowry, New-York; 16th, German sloop Vestal, Hunter, Jamaica; 17th, steam-ships Nile, Rivett, Greytown; 18th, Dacia, G. H. McDowell, R. N., Jamaica; 19th, Californian, Miller, St. Martha.

Cld. Oct. 6. steam-ship Seine, Moir, Southampton; Oct. 11, steam-ship Nile, Rivett, Glasgow.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The steamer Parana, from New-York Oct. 5, arrived today.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THOS. R. HAWLEY, TRUSTEE, OF

GREAT CENTRAL SUBDIVISION

OF

GRAND PARK.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE GROUNDS,

Absolutely without reserve, to the highest bidder,

150 FIRST-CLASS VILLA PLOTS,

From one to five acres each—the very choice of the beautiful lands of the Park—sold by the acre. Also, the

ELEGANT MODERN MANSION

of THOS. R. HAWLEY, Esq., spacious, tasteful, and abounding with every modern requirement of wealth and refinement; together with extensive out-buildings and 10 ACRES OF COSTLY ORNATE GROUNDS.

ALSO,

THE PICTURESQUE VILLA

of H. D. CLAPP, Esq., a modern rural residence, with every convenience, commodious out-buildings, and 11 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL LAWN, adorned with fruit and shade trees.

THE HANDSOME COTTAGE

of Mr. McINTYRE and 4 70-100 acres of land. Also, a NEAT COTTAGE, with one acre. All to be sold without reserve. SPECIAL TRAINS leave depot, 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 8¾ and 11½ A. M.

For descriptive pamphlets and further information apply to

DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

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PATENT

"SEWING-MACHINE STARTER,"

For starting machines always in the right direction, with the foot in position, for working the treadle.

NO SEWING-MACHINE IS PERFECT WITHOUT IT.

The attention of sewing-machine operators generally, and all persons interested in sewing-machines, is respectfully invited to the above-named device.

THE STARTER

requires but a gentle pressure of the foot to start the machine.

Always starts the machine in the right direction.

Will not go backward unless required.

Avoids the necessity of taking the hands off the work to start the wheel.

In turning corners, plaiting, and sewing without basting, is indispensable and invaluable.

Will save to a daily operator in one week, in time and in economy, in needles and thread, its cost.

With care, is as durable as the machine itself.

Will be found to be almost as serviceable to experienced operators after using it as to beginners.

In manufacturing establishments will be of great service as a teacher and help to new hands and unskilled operators, as well as a great economy.

The price of the Starter is $4, and parties living within reach of us, or our agents, can have it applied to their machines at that price; or, on receipt of $4, we will forward it by express, with full directions as to attachment. Any person can apply it in ten minutes.

The Starter is now ready to be applied to the "Wheeler & Wilson," "Eliptic," "Florence," "Howe," "Grover & Baker," "Singer," "Willcox & Gibbs," "Weed," and "Blees" machines, and can also be applied to any other sewing-machine manufactured whenever the sale and use of such other machines will justify our getting up the necessary patterns to fit them.

A liberal discount will be made to sewing-machine agents, or to any other parties desiring to buy in quantities.

TERMS—In all cases, cash on delivery.

Apply to or address

NEEDHAM'S PATENT SEWING-MACHINE STARTER,

No. 862 Broadway, New-York City.

GEO. STECK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS,

Have reduced their general price list from 15 to 25 per cent. Special attention is called to their newly invented

CABINET GRAND OR UPRIGHT PIANO,

Which combines the sonorous tone of a Grand and the sweetness of a Square Piano. It is pronounced by all competent judges by far the finest

AND MOST PERFECT PIANO OF THIS CLASS EVER MADE.

THIS INVENTION IS SECURED BY LETTERS PATENT.

The public are invited to call and try these instruments.

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No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

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ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The Company have leased the Peoria and Pekin Railroad on favorable terms, making the Western Terminus at Peoria, the second city in Illinois, where through connections are made to Omaha and the Pacific, saving over 65 miles travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

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